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JAMES T. CLEAVES,....PRINTER.

The Union and Journal.

"ETERNAL HOSTILITY TO EVERY FORM OF OPPRESSION OVER THE MIND OR BODY OF MAN."—JEFFERSON.

LOUIS O. COWAN. OFFICE IN HOOPER'S BRICK BLOCK, LIBERTY STREET. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Book & Job Printing

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☞ ORDERS FOR PRINTING are respectfully solicited, as every attention will be paid to meet the wants and wishes of Customers.

Poetry.

From the Atlantic Monthly for October.

THE SUMMONS.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

My ear is full of Summer sounds,
With summer sights my languid eye;
Beyond the dusty village bounds
I loiter in my daily rounds,
And in the noontide shadows lie.

The wild-bee winds his drowsy horn,
The bird swings on the ripened wheat,
The long, green lances of the corn
Are tilting in the winds of morn,
The locust shrills his song of heat.

Another sound my spirit hears,
A deeper sound that drowns them all,—
A voice of pleading, choked with tears,
The call of human hopes and fears.
The Macedonian cry to Paul!

The storm-bell rings, the trumpet blows;
I know the word and countersign;
Wherever Freedom's vanguard goes,
Where stand or fall her friends or foes,
I know the place that should be mine.

Shamed be the hands that idly fold,
And lips that woo the reed's accord,
When laggard Time the hour has tolled
For true with false and new with old,
To fight the battles of the Lord!

O brothers! blest by partial Fate,
With power to match the will and deed,
To him your summons comes too late,
Who sinks beneath his armour's weight,
And has no answer but God speed.

Agricultural.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

PRESERVE FRUITS IN CANS.—To one pound of fruit I put a quarter of a pound of white loaf sugar. Put them over the fire together. Let them boil up once. Then have your cans in a pail of water as hot as possible without breaking them; have them also filled with water of the same temperature. Let them remain so for a few minutes. Then while the fruit and sugar are boiling hot fill the cans while they are setting in the water.—Then put the cover on and seal with cement. After they cool turn them over on the cover side, and let them remain so until you wish to use them.

I have saved fruit this way for three years; and have now strawberries and peaches that are fresh as though they were picked this year, which are a year old.

I always use the glass cans, for I consider them more pure than any other kind.—*Country Gentleman.*

RASPBERRY SANDWICH. Take half a pound of sifted sugar, half a pound of butter, two eggs, and two ounces of ground rice, work them well together, then add seven ounces of flour. Spread half this mixture on buttered writing paper, in a shallow dish, then a layer of raspberry preserve, and next cover with the other half of the paste. Bake in a quick oven, and when required for use cut it into thick piece like sandwiches, having previously sifted a little sugar over it.

TOMATOES FOR TABLE.—Take good ripe tomatoes, cut them into slices, and sprinkle over them finely pulverized white sugar, then add claret wine sufficient to cover them.—Tomatoes are sometimes prepared in this way with diluted vinegar, but the claret wine imparts to them a richer and more pleasant flavor, more clearly resembling the strawberry than anything else.

SQUASH CAKES.—Mix fine flour with half its bulk of stewed squash or pumpkin, and add milk enough to make a thick batter; cook on a griddle.

GREEN CORN for eating should never be boiled more than four or five minutes. If boiled longer than five minutes it becomes hard and tasteless.

PRESERVING INDIAN CORN.—The prairie farmers of the West preserve their indian corn in the ear, without the loss of a single grain from heat and moisture, by piling it up in common fence-rail cribs about 11 feet square and nine feet high, the mass being rounded off at the top and exposed to the weather. Covered cribs are found to be ruinous to the grain, as experience has amply proved. So what would seem to be a shiftless style of husbandry, is the result of skillful experiment.

DRIED HERBS.—All herbs which are to be dried should be washed, separated, and carefully picked over, then spread on coarse paper and kept in a room until perfectly dry. Those which are intended for cooking should be stripped from the stems and rubbed very fine. Then put them in bottles and cork tightly. Put those which are intended for medicinal purposes into paper bags, and keep them in a dry place.

Drills vs. Broadcast Seeding.—The Homestead argues in favor of drill-seeding, that grain so grown is more likely to grow than when distributed broadcast. 'The kernels are all sown at the same time, and this the most desirable depth; they are not covered by sods, nor dropped upon the same; they are uniformly dropped, and the ground between the rows affords passage-way for clearing out coarse weeds if it is desirable, as it often is.'

Raspberries.—As soon as the raspberry crop is over, the shoots that bore the fruit should at once be cut out, and all the suckers not wanted for fruit the next season thinned out and taken away. These two points are very important in raspberry culture. When rightly managed in this respect, very few crops are more reliable or more satisfactory to the grower than this one.

TO STOP BLEEDING.—C. C. Lyon, a dentist of Maspeth, L. I., writes to the Scientific American as follows: 'Observing recently a case of death caused by hemorrhage from the extraction of a tooth, the following should be universally known as an infallible remedy: Make Plaster of Paris into the consistency of soft putty, and fill the cavity. It will soon become a solid plug.'

LIQUID MANURE.—The compost heap should be arranged with a cistern and pump at the lower end, so as to throw on top the fluid drainage, adding water when it is not sufficient. This will cause the whole mass, in due time, to be converted into fluid, without the loss of ammonia, and may then be applied to the soil with great advantage.

How to get rid of Musquitoes in the Night. Mosquitoes, says somebody, love beef blood better than they do any that flows in the veins of human kind. Just put a couple of generous pieces on plates near your bed at night, and you will sleep untroubled by these pests. In the morning you will find them full and stupid with beef blood, and the meat sucked as dry as cork.

Iced Drinks.—It is an old established opinion of the Italians that iced drinks are salutary in debility of the stomach, and they tend to prevent the action of pestilential emanations. Sanen affirmed that, at Messina, the deaths are one thousand less annually since the introduction of iced drinks. In June and July, a glass of cold water on rising, is highly to be commended.

Seed Wheat. A very superior article of seed wheat may be obtained by selecting the best sheaves and striking them three or four times over the side of an empty barrel lying on the floor.

No Mange in Black Hogs. A writer in the Southern Planter, describing the different varieties of swine, says that he never knew black hogs to have mange, while white ones are very subject to it and sometimes die of it.

Westward Sheep. It is noticed by the Chicago Press, that 6000 sheep from the Kalamanzoo region of Michigan had arrived at that city on their way to Iowa.

A dramatic colony would be rather unique in its way, but should one ever be contemplated, Europe can furnish the material.—Statistical tables give us at present in Europe 18,140 actors, 21,600 actresses, 1773 managers of theatres, while the number of persons attached one way or another to dramatic establishments amounts to 82,206.

GINGER BEER.—I will give you my way of making small beer that is the right kind of beer, in answer to an inquiry by "A Subscriber:"

Take eight gallons of warm water and one gallon of New Orleans molasses, and a small handful of hops, and boil them in a gallon and a half of water, and strain it in with the other warm water. Then take two large teaspoonsful of good ginger and put it in and mix it in and mix it right well, and then put in two teaspoonsful of good cream tartar. Next put in one and a half gallons of good yeast, and mix it all well and let it stand for six or eight hours, or rather till it has worked a good scum over the top. Take a clean cloth and wash it in warm water, and wring the water out and lay it in a culander and strain carefully; bottle and cork, and tie it up so that the strings will make a cross on the top of the cork. Set the bottles out in the hot sun for two hours, and then put them in a good cold cellar or spring house, and let it get one day old, and then you will have good beer.

Skim before you strain; also, before you put the ginger and molasses and the cream tartar and yeast in your water, make it a little cool, a little more than milk warm, but no warmer, or else it will kill your ingredients.—*Country Gentleman.*

THE BEST MODE OF DRYING PUMPKINS.—We love pumpkin pies, even when there is an abundance of tree fruits. We have tried all modes of drying, but no plan is, we think, equal to the one we recommended a year ago, and which we have recently tried on a larger scale than hitherto. It is this: Take the ripe pumpkins, pare, cut into small pieces, stew soft, mash and strain through a culander, as if for making pies. Spread this pulp on plates in layers, not quite half an inch thick; dry it down in the stove oven, kept at so low a temperature as not to scorch it. In about a day it will become dry and crisp. The sheets thus made can be stowed away in a dry place, and they are always ready for use for pies or sauce. Soak the pieces over night in a little milk, and they will return to a nice pulp, as delicious as the fresh pumpkin—we think much more so. The quick drying after cooking prevents any portion from slightly souring, as is always the case when the uncooked pieces are dried; the flavor is much better preserved, and the after-cooking is saved. This plan is quite as little trouble as the old mode, to say nothing of the superiority in the quality of material obtained. Try it, and you will not return to the old method we are sure, and you will also become a great lover of pumpkin pie 'the year round,' and feel less the loss of the fruit crop.—*American Agriculturalist.*

Miscellaneous.

SQUIRE RICHER'S COW.

BY CLARA AUGUSTA.

"All's fair in trade."—Speculator's Bible.

'Good lookin' cow, that, Squire Retcher. Want to sell?'

'Wall, I dunno. Want to buy?'

'That depends on the price. What'll you sell her for?'

'Make me an offer.'

'Wall I s'pose she's worth eighteen or twenty dollars. Somewhere about that.'

'Eighteen or twenty dollars! Land soul, Mr. Smith! Why, that cow is the real Durham, Cheshire short horn—the best breed in the world you know.'

'Sho! you don't say so, though, do ye! Strange, now, I didn't notice it. Come from the town of Short Horn, eh?'

'Land soul, no, Mr. Smith. She was owned by a man by the name of Short Horny, and they called her Short Horn, you know, cause Horny was too long to speak. The man that raised her was an English or Irish, I forgot which. So you see the cow's a furriner. I reported her myself from the Continent.'

'Sho! Why, I never ha' heard a word of it. Kept it private, didn't ye Squire?'

'Wal, yes, rather. Ye see it's the times of the Know Nothing agitation, and ye know I'm a candidate for Selectman in my town, so I was afraid if the people found out that I was a bringin' a furren cow here they'd turn right out and spile my election. You know they're down on furriners.'

'Wall, I declare, Squire, you're sharp.—But the cow can speak—that is roar English, can't she?'

'Sartin! Just like any other cow. And now, neighbor Smith, if you want to buy a grand good cow, one that'll give twenty-five quarts of milk a day, and make ten pounds of butter a week, you'll never have another such a chance. I would'nt part with her at no price to any other man, but you and I have allers been good friends, and I don't mind sacrificing a few paltry dollars to oblige you. You may have that Durham Cheshire short horn cow, bred somewhere in Victoria's dominions, for the sum of forty-five dollars. Dog cheap.'

'Forty-five dollars! Oh! Squire, you must think I'm made of money. I never can afford to give that. Say forty, and I'll think about it.'

'Wall, Mr. Smith, you're a tight hand at a bargain, but I won't stand with you for a few paltry dollars. You may have the cow for forty.'

'The money's yourn.'

'The cow's yourn.'

'There, reader, that's the way Mr. John Smith happened to become the owner of the Durham Cheshire short horn 'furren' cow 'reported' from the continent by James Richer, Justice of the Peace for Strafford county, State of New Hampshire. Now, for further particulars.

Mr. Smith drove his purchase home, much elated with the acquisition, and when night came, he would not permit his daughter Jane to milk the short horn with the other cows, he must perform the pleasurable and highly interesting job himself. Mr. Smith established himself on a three legged stool at the side of the short horn, and placing a fifteen quart wooden pail at the proper angle, commenced the process. In less than a second he had the pail brim full, for the short horn, not probably relishing the slow and old fashioned method of filling the pail with milk, concluded to save Mr. Smith considerable trouble, and accordingly set both her hind feet into the devoted pail, giving Mr. Smith a smart whisk with her stub tail at the same time!

Mr. Smith tried to dislodge the obtruding feet, but to his surprise he found them a fixture. On further examination he ascertained that the feet had quietly knocked out the bottom of the pail, and the legs of the short horn were firmly hooped together. He pulled and hauled at the refractory legs, but all to no purpose; they were bound to stick.—So Mr. Smith, as a last resort, applied a hatchet to the pail, and rent it in twain.—Out flew short horn's understandings, and by way of examination into their safety, she let go first one and then the other whack against Mr. Smith's ankle bone. Over went Mr. Smith and the three legged milk stool bouncing after him—his head in a fragrant mud-puddle, and his feet elevated in 'the elastic fluid which surrounds the earth.' He screamed to Simon Mildmay, his hired man, to come to the rescue; but Simon mas engaged just then in the interesting business of kissing Jane Smith behind the brindle cow she was milking, and it was some time before he responded to the call.

When Mr. Smith was once more raised to the perpendiculer, he swore a few easy words, looked sadly at the Durham Cheshire short horn, and went in to Mrs. Smith to get the wounded limb bound up. From that worthy lady he received but little consolation.

'I allers told you Smith,' she said, 'to keep clear of Squire Richer; he's a tormented speculator and allers will get the best end of a bargain. He got cheated once, when he married his wife, and that's some comfort. He wanted to have me once; but good luck! I'd as soon throw myself into the mill pond and commit regicide. Dear sake, this cloth ain't half big enuff to reach round yer leg now. Wait till I sew it together. I allers knowed—it has been beat into me for mor'n a year that Squire Richer would get the better of you somehow, and now——'

'Better of me or not,' put in Mr. Smith, as his wife paused for breath' 'you'll see if I don't fix him. I'll let him know that I ain't a fool yet'

'Sho! You don't pretend to say you'll try to cheat him? Remember, Mr. Smith you're a member of the Church.'

'I'll fix him, I said—ain't that enuff?—I'll have my money back again afore next month this time—If I don't, then I'll give you a gown.'

'Wall, why not tell how you calculate to do it?'

'Wall, I mean to. Pshaw! a woman can't keep a secret to rest easy without knowing everything. I'll fix him—that's all.'

With a wonderfully knowing air, Mr. Smith limped out of the house, and going to the milk-yard, desired Simon Mildmay to step into the sheep's house with him a minute—he wanted to have a little talk.

Simon frightened half to death lest the kissing affair behind the brindle cow had been discovered, obeyed with fear and trembling.

'Simon,' says Smith, coming to the point at once, 'can you keep a secret?'

'Yes sir.'

'Wall, do you love my darter Jane?'

'How? Ah—hem—oh—oh, Sir, I—I—Poor Simon's knees began to knock together, and his teeth chatter in his head.

'Don't be a fool, Simon, nobody's goin to kill ye. Speak out.'

'Yes sir, I do love her. I—'

'Well, Simon, if you love her, that's well; but if you marry her, you've got to work for her. Will you be willing to do that?'

'Try me.'

'Wall, I want you to show your love by doing me a little service in an affair that I've got into and want to get out of.'

'Anything in the world Mr. Smith, from fighting a duel to killing a wild cat.'

'You know Squire Jim Richer?'

'To be sure.'

'He's a speculator and a cheat, you know.'

'Your short horn cow shows that plain enough.'

'That's it exactly, Simon, and to tell the truth, I don't feel over and above well pleased about that bargain, and if I could only get the better of the Square in some way I should be delighted. I've got a plan fixed that I think will be just the thing, and all I want is you to carry it out for me.'

'Say on. I'm ready for anything if Jane's to be my reward.

'Wall, now harken. The Squire thinks a sight of nice cattle, and will give a'most any price afore he'll lose the chance of gettin a valuable animal. Now, I want you take some paint—mind and get it the zact shade,—and paint short horn's white spots black, just like the rest of her.

Then get a sharp file and file her horns off even with her head, and after you've got her fixed, take her into the cars, and don't stop till you get to Boston. After you get there, write me a letter that you are the Earl of Derby's herdsman—an English name takes you know—and that you have come to America a purpose to buy up fine cattle.—Pretend you have heard of me as one that takes a powerful interest in the improvement of stock, and that you would like for me to come to Boston and see a splendid black cow of the no horn breed, which the Earl had sent to the Mayor of Boston as a present. Just hint that, for a consideration, you would be willing to part with her to any American farmer, and palm off an inferior animal upon the Mayor. Do you understand me, Mildmay?'

'Perfectly, sir. Go ahead.'

'Well, when I see Squire Richer he'll ask me how I like the short horn, and where she is. I'll tell him that my wife thinks she is a handsome critter, and I have sent her up into Belknap county for pasturing. Talking of her will bring in this other affair handy and then I will show him your letter and invite him to go to Boston with me to see the celebrated no horn. I'll tell him that I'm sot on havin' the cow, if she dont cost more than I'm worth, and that'll make him determined to have her himself. You must ask an enormous price at first but fall down a hundred dollars or so, just to make him think he's cheated ye. Now, Simon, do you think you can do the thing up brown?'

'Yes, yes. If, well, I believe you said something about Jane when you first begun?'

'So I did. Well if you can make it go, you may have Jane before cold weather, and the money we get for shorthorn will help set you up a housekeepin.' Mind though, and keep it all to yourself.'

'I'll be mum.' And off bounded Simon to give Jane an infinite number of busses, as he took the foaming pails from her hand to carry them into the spring room.

The very next morning, before any of the family were stirring, Simon, with the painted cow, was on board the cars for Boston. The next day's mail brought to Mr. Smith, the following letter:—

'To JOHN SMITH, Esq., of Rockhill, Strafford County, N. H.

Dear Sir.—I beg leave to introduce myself as William Bell, the herdsman of the Earl of Derby, Derbyshire, England. I am on a journey through the United States for the purpose of purchasing choice American cattle, the Earl having taken it into his head that a mixture of the English and American breeds is desirable. I have now at the stable on Green street a magnificent black cow—of the no horn royal stock—which my master has sent by me as a present to his Honor the Mayor of Boston. Having heard through your highly respected friend, Richard Stevens, of this place, that you are much interested in the improvement of the American stock, I have thought that it would do no harm to dispose of this beautiful no horn to you, and purchase a good American animal for the Mayor. Of course you understand this is in confidence, as I make the offer solely from the disinterested wish of serving American cattle. If you think it worth your while, I shall be very happy to see you at the American House some time during the present week.

With the highest respect,
Your obedient servant.
WILLIAM BELL.'

'Ha! ha! ha!' laughed John Smith, as he finished reading the note. 'Simon's in for it, no mistake. Good—yes, that will do. Now I will harness up and make an errand over to the Squire's after some cabbage plants—he said he had a slew of em.'

Mr. Smith was soon on the road behind the gray mare, and on arriving at the Squire's he found that worthy man at work in the garden. Mr. Smith tied up his horse and sprang over the fence where his friend was hoeing corn.

'Ah, ha! Good morning, good morning, neighbor Smith. Glad to see you. Fine morning.'

'Capital! the rain night afore last did the business for the crops. Things look flourishin.'

'Yes, as well as I've known em' to be for fourteen years—corn and beans especially. Why, Smith the corn on my Gov'nor, lot is up to a man's hips.'

'Sho! Well that is large. But how about them cabbage plants? Got any to spare, eh?

'Plenty of em' Mr. Smith—there is that bed. Help yourself. Oh? (after a brief pause,) I forgot to ask you about the cow. How do you like her?'

'First rate, Squire, but our pasturing is so poor, that I've sent her up to Alton to my brother to be pastured—his pasturing is new land, you know, and the clover is knee deep he says. I was afraid if I kept her here she'd kinder lose her flesh and run down, so I've let him have her for the season, and he's to allow me for the milk and butter.'

The Squire looked somewhat surprised at this favorable account of the Durham Cheshire short horn, but he only said:

'Just as I thought, Mr. Smith. I knew you'd be pleased with the cow.'

There was a long pause, during which Smith was industriously uprooting cabbage plants and transferring them to his basket. At length, as if struck with a new idea, he called out:

'Look here, Squire, I'm a good mind to tell you a little bit of a secret. Do you think you could keep still about it?'

'Sartin! Laud me, I can keep anything secret. Let's know.

'Well, Squire, I'm a goin' to have a cow that'll put every other cow in Strafford county nowhere.'

'How? Explain.'

'There, read that.' Mr. Smith pulled Simon's letter from his pocket.

The Squire read it over carefully, and when he finished, he exclaimed:

'Grand chance, I declare. Come right straight from the Earl of Derby's; and you mean to buy her, don't ye?'

'Yes, sir. If the cow don't go beyond two hundred dollars, she's mine.'

The Squire seemed cogitating.

'Look here, Smith,' said he, at length, 'I'd like to see this famous cow. How would you like to have my company down to Boston?'

'The very thing I was going to ask you, Squire. I want the benefit of your advice about the critter. I aint much of a judge of cattle.'

There was a long conversation between the two worthies there in the cabbage yard, and it was agreed that they should proceed together the following morning to Boston to examine and decide on the merits of the wonderful cow.

Noon of the next day found Squire Richer and Mr. Smith at Boston, when they immediately sought Green street stable and the no horn. Both the cow and Simon Mildmay were so thoroughly disguised, that their owners would not have known them, (particularly no horn's,) and Squire Richer was completely deceived. To cut a long matter short, after much bargaining and bantering the no horn Earl of Derby cow, alias the Durham Cheshire short horn, became the property of Squire Richer—he paying as an equivalent the sum of two hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Mr. Smith was, to all appearance, almost heart-broken at the loss of the 'splendid chance;' but he hadn't money enough he said to pay for her at that price.

So Squire Richer's cow came back to her old quarters, and was put in the yard with the other cows for the night.

Unfortunately for the cow, and unfortunately for her owner's peace of mind, there came up a heavy rain during the night, and, in the morning when the Squire came out to look at his purchase, he found his *bona fide* black and white kicking cow awaiting him. The streaks of black paint revealed the truth to the enraged Squire, and the 'sell' was plainly evident. The way the baffled speculator tore round the yard and cursed himself, the cow, Mr. Smith and the world in general, would have astonished any one who had ever seen the devout and pious Squire Richer at Church.

As for no horn short horn, her days upon earth were 'few and evil,' for on the going down of the sun the ensuing day she was lying salted down in a beef barrel in Squire Richer's cellar—a barrel of beef at two hundred and seventy-five dollars and poor at that!

The Squire had the good sense not to lay the matter to heart; but although he as social with Mr. Smith as ever, he never mentions trade in his presence.

Jane Smith has taken Simon Mildmay for her husband, and she is now we believe the mother of two little Mildmays who are of course, 'the exact image of their father.'

The value of this season's tobacco crop in Connecticut will not fall short of $200,000.

The Oil Region.

Scarcely a year has elapsed since the discovery of oil springs on the upper Allegheny, and on streams tributary to it in Venango, Crawford and Warren counties, of this State proved to be of decisive economical importance. Now the oil region has become second only to the gold region of Pike's Peak in interest, to the public of that part of the State at least. It is said that the number of wells already opened, and in course of being opened, number at least three thousand; and of these about one hundred yield liberally, if not profusely, making up the aggregate of eight or nine hundred barrels of oil daily. Well informed persons declare this yield to be fully one thousand barrels daily, but the lowest number here named is really enormous—amazing, indeed, when put in a summary for the year, which summary reaches 250,000 barrels, a value, at a rough approximation, of $2,250,000. This will do for the annual revenue of a few tracts along the rivers of those counties, tracts which were not valued at ten thousand dollars in the aggregate before the discovery of oil. A few months since, the hopes of the persons most interested were not sufficiently verified to warrent the conclusion that the flow of oleaginous wealth would be permanent; but now it is demonstrated that a steady increase in the aggregate production exists, as wells once opened flow steadily after the first temporary irregularity is over, and new wells do not exhaust the old, whatever their proximity of position.

This oil is also an absolute oil, easily convertible into every form of oil for specific uses. It refines with very little loss, some of it with less than fifteen per cent, loss from the crude liquid gushing from the fountains. Much of this oil is quite clear and has a fluidity next to water, while other fountains or wells yield a somewhat thicker form of oil, with a strong mineral semi-bituminous smell. Lighting is the readiest use to which this oil is put, but for lubricating uses, and almost every other common economical purpose, it is precisely equivalent to the oils now used, whether of animal or mineral origin. It is oil, in short, to all intents and purposes, though gushing from perforations in the natural basins along the upper Allegheny, as freely almost as the waters do, instead of being laboriously prepared from the olives of Asia, the palms of Africa, or the "porkers" of the Ohio Valley. The thing is wonderful, but it is at last proved to be true. There is oil in the rock strata of the northwestern part of the State, just below the coal, in immense quantities, past all doubt; and probably it there constitutes a great geological deposit. It is a geological deposit as strictly as any of the special mineral deposits less than coal. It is the associate of coal undoubtedly, and a drainage or residuum of the carbonaceous mass of which the coal is made up. Oil is fluid carbon, and coal is but solidified carbon, whether derived from vegetables, or in whatever other way made up. This fluid carbon is found in various parts of the world in considerable abundance. Wells exist in India, Russia, and many other countries, and always in a similar geological relation to coal deposits; but nowhere is there a reasonable probability of a result so great as this, because there is nowhere so large a deposit of bituminous coal lying high enough to bring the subjacent strata within reach of mining.

In the northwestern part of the State there is a very long border line srrrounding the coal fields, with the coal on high summits, and with deep valleys cutting the formations next below it. It is in these valleys that the oil is found, permeating all the soft veins of shale and soapstone in abundance.

This oil region has really risen to great importance, as the present production of eight hundred barrels of oil per day may be sufficient evidence. It is increasing in importance, also, not declining, and canuot be easily exhausted of its wealth. Of course such profits as oil fountains yield, when flowing at the rate of a hundred barrels daily, with but little pumping power applied, are not to be neglected by the people of the oil region, and those who visit the locality. The territory swarms with "borers" of every grade, and it is said that one or two of the small towns originally formed there exhibit streets as closely crowded as do some of the eastern cities. Whatever may be the precise state of the crowding, it is clear that every natural advantage this old deposit affords will be as thoroughly tried as the gold placers of California have been. If fortunes are to be secured for a few thousands, and the two or three favored counties of the commonwealth are to become as rich as the areas on which our metropolitan cities are built, of course we are all to be benefited, and will rejoice accordingly. The actual success now attained is far beyond what the public generally suppose, and for this reason we think our oil region should be more widely and fully reported. A gold region would fill the State with discussion and congratulation, and yet this oil region is the peer of Pike's Peak at this very hour. Oil is not only the equivalent of gold almost in permanence of value, but it is also of positive value in a hundred uses for which gold is in itself useless. By so much, therefore, the oil region has the preference, and it is our duty as well as our right to make the most of it. It is impossible to avoid the association of edible with oleaginous ideas, also, and to pass this subject over without expressing a wish that processes may be found by which oils may be reduced to a common standard, and that in such a uniform state that all may be alike edible. If so, the future may find us boring for food when the surface soil fails us, and the hill country of the Alleghany rising to a measure of nutritious importance unknown to the palmiest days of the Nile. This idea, however, is possibly imaginative, and it should not be permitted in any way to obstruct the appreciation of the great facts stated above. A new and permanent source of great wealth is opened, quite by accident, in a portion of the State least to be expected to come to such good fortune, and it is time for our own State to recognize and herald its own California.—*North American.*

Pat in the Telegraph Office.

Pat (entering)—'Is Misther House in?'

Clerk—'No such man lives here. You have made a mistake in the door.'

Pat—'Och, now! don't you be comin' any of your blarney. Sure an' didn't I rade House's Telegraph on the outside?'

Clerk—'Ah, I understand. I attend to Mr. House's business.

Pat—Oh, ye do; well, can ye send to me brother Mick, in New York?'

Clerk—'Yes; have you a written message?'

Pat—'Och, bother! never need of givin' a missage in writin' at all. Niver a word can he rade. Just give him this five dollar bill, to pay the fine the blackguards put on him.'

Clerk—'Oh, we can't send money by telegraph. Money must go by mail.'

Pat—'Sure, an' what would I buy male for? And isn't it three pecks of illegant male I've in me house already?'

Clerk—'No. All we can do, if you have a message, we can send that. That is, we charge the wire with electricity and make it write in New York.

Pat—'Make it right, is it? Well now, bedad, that's the thing intirely! Just make it right with Mick, an' here's the money.

Clerk (angrily)—'We can't do anything of the sort. I mean we can w-r-i-t-e—print the words you wan't to say to your brother in New York.'

Pat (scratching his head with a puzzled air)—'If you can do that, just be after discoursin' with him as soon as ye like.'

Clerk—'But I tell you you must write the message, you wish to send on this bit of paper.'

Pat—'Och, bad luck to it! Niver a bit can I write, sure!'

Clerk—'Well, I'll do it for you. What is your brother's name?'

Pat—'Mick.'

Clerk—'What is his other name?'

Pat—'Same as me own. Sure, we're brothers'

Clerk—'Yes, I know that; but what is he called?'

Pat—'What is he called, is it? Well, in the ould country they called him 'Shillalah Mick,' becase of the mighty fine taste he had at swingin' that bit of a twig; an' many is the sconce, sure, he cracked like an old taypot, whin——'

Clerk (angrily)—'Oh, nonsense! I don't want to know anything about his fighting propensities. I want to know his other name. It is Mick what?'

Pat—'Och, botheration, no! Mick Watt is my cousin—bad luck to him!—as lives in the county of Kerry, an' he's been dead these five years.'

Clerk—'Confound it! Can't you tell me your brother's other name? He has one besides Michael, hasn't he?'

Pat—'Oh, yes, sure; why didn't yes be after tellin' me that's what ye wanted before; for sure as my name is Pat Finnegan, ye should been towld the family name of me ancesters, without blushin'.'

Clerk—'Ah, Finnegan is the name!'

Pat—'No, jewel—Mick Finnegan; Niver an R. Finnegan in the family, savin' Rory. He listed for a soger.'

Clerk—'No matter about that. Now for the message (writing): "To assist you in paying the fine imposed on you, I will send you five dollars by mail-" There, that will do. Here are eighteen words; the first ten will cost you fifty cents, the others twenty-four.'

Pat—'Oh, bother the first ten words! Mick will never miss 'em. Sind the last.'

Clerk—'We can't do that. You must pay forty at any rate.

Pat—'Sorry a bit can I do that! Sure, you may tell Mick the reason of his gettin' no missage from me was all owing to the occasion of the money it cost; an' that'll explain the reason of his not hearin' from me at all.'

Clerk—'We can't do any such thing. You must pay forty cents, or we shall send no message at all.

Pat—'Och, bedad, it'll niver matter! Sure, I'll niver pay a cint to sind a missage over your ould dhirty wire machine of a tilegraph.' (Exit, muttering.)

Never do too much at a time.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, in a lecture recently delivered, gave the following history of his literary habits:—

"Many persons seeing me much engaged in active life, and as much about the world as if I had never been a student, have said to me, 'When do you get time to write all your books? How on earth do you contrive to do so much work?' I shall surprise you by the answer I make. The answer is this: I contrive to do so much by never doing too much at a time. A man, to get through work well, must not overwork himself, or it he do too much to-day, the reaction of fatigue will come, and he will be obliged to do too little to-morrow. Now, since I began really and earnestly to study, which was not till I had left college, and was actually in the world, I may perhaps say I have gone through as large a course of general reading as most men of my time. I have travelled much, and I have seen much; I have mixed much in politics and various business of life; and, in addition to this, I have published somewhere about sixty volumes, some upon subjects requiring much research. And what time, do you think, as a general rule, I have devoted to study—to reading and writing? Not more than three hours a day, and when Parliament is sitting not always that. But, then, during those hours, I have given my whole attention to what I was about.

BADLY SOLD.—A little affair happened the other day, which is too good to be lost: Mr. A. called on one of our farmers, and asked him the price of oats, and was informed that they were worth 35 cents per bushel. He agreed to pay 40 cents, on condition that he should be permitted to "tramp" them in the half bushel. To secure the bargain he paid for twelve bushels, and the next day took his wagon and went after them. The farmer filled the half bushel, after which Mr. A. got in and gave them a most vigorous trampling, contracting their proportions considerably. The farmer thereupon emptied the oats into the bag without filling up the measure. Mr. A. raved, but it was no use. The farmer had complied with his part of the agreement, and, as an evidence, told Mr. A. after he measured the oats, he might 'tramp' them all day.—*Jersey Shore Republican.*

MORE SLEEP.—We have read a statement, written by Dr. Winship, the "strong man," who recently lectured at the North, of rules, by the observance of which he obtained his remarkable strength and muscular power. To one of these rules in particular, as being that which most men are prone to violate, we wish to call special attention. The Doctor says he takes ten hours sleep out of the twenty-four, and he advises everybody to take at least eight hours rest nightly. We are convinced that the most of ill health in the community is due to the lack of sleep more than to any other cause. Rapidity of eating, lack of exercise, heated rooms, over anxiety of mind, and other causes, contribute to the ill-health and abbreviated lives of our city population, but the going to bed too late and rising too early we believe to be productive of more sickness and premature deaths than any of these or all of them combined. Dr. Hall, in his *Journal of Health*, concurs fully with Dr. Winship as to the necessity of longer sleep than the majority of men allow themselves. Indeed we know of no respectable medical sanction for the shortening the term to six or seven hours. We know very many men who are rarely in bed before midnight, yet are always up by six o'clock in the morning. Such men are exhausting their vital force prematurely. They never can reach the limit of three score years and ten, much less live far beyond it, as almost every man may by taking care of himself.

A JOKE.—On one occasion two or three friends came down for a day's shooting, and as they often did, in the evening they rowed out into the middle of the lake in an old punt. They were full of spirits, and had played off one or two practical jokes on their host, till, on getting out of the boat, leaving him last, one of them gave it a push, and out went my father into the water. Fortunately it was the landing place, and the water was not deep, but he was wet through. It was playing with edged tools to venture on such tricks with him, and he quietly determined to turn the tables. Accordingly he presently began to complain of cramps and stitches, and at last went in doors. His friends, getting rather ashamed of their rough fun, persuaded him to go to bed, which he did. His groans and complaints increased so alarmingly, that they were almost at their wit's ends what to do. My mother had received a quiet hint, and was therefore not alarmed, though much amused at the terrified efforts and prescriptions of the repentant jokers. There was no doctor to be had for miles, and all sorts of queer remedies were suggested and administered, my father shaking with laughing, while they supposed he had got ague or fever. One rushed up with a tea-kettle of boiling water hanging on his arm, another tottered under a tin bath, and a third brought the mustard. My father, at length, as well well as he could speak, gave out in a sepulchral voice that he was sure he was dying, and detailed some most absurd directions for his will, which they were all too frightened to see the fun of. At last he could stand it no longer, and after hearing the penitent offenders beg him to forgive them for their unfortunate joke, and beseech him to believe in their remorse, he burst into a perfect shout of laughing, which they thought at first delirious frenzy, but which ultimately betrayed the joke.—*Hood's Memorials.*

The Escape Of the Arabia.

Dr. Smith of Springfield writes to the Republican the following graphic account of the narrow escape of the steamship Arabia from sudden and terrible wreck on Fasnet Rock, Cape Clear, of which a brief account has been given:

Steamship Arabia—11 A. M., Friday, Aug. 3d, 1860.

In the midst of life we are in death. Just half an hour ago, while standing on the bows, the ship running 14 knots an hour under steam and sails, in a thick fog, I heared a loud shout, "land ahead!" I turned towards the captain, or rather had my eye on him at that moment. His face could not have expressed more horror if he had seen hell's gate open. He sprung to the engine bell, at the same time shouting "hard a port your helm." A counter order of 'starboard' was given. The captain leaped from his footing, shouting so that his voice was heard above the escaping steam, "hard a port, in God's name." His order was obeyed.—Then turning forward among a hubbub of voices, shouting "we are lost," "God have mercy on us," &c. I saw the rocks not twenty feet from the ship's bows. On their top was a light house. As we swung around it seemed as if we should every moment feel the shock of striking. The huge swell of the Atlantic was reverberating and the spray flying all around us. The sails took aback, heeling us over so that the deck stood up like the roof of a house.—Women were screaming, seamen running to and fro, and above all the captain and lieutenants shouting so as to be heard above the shrill escaping steam, "hard a port, hard, hard!"—"Brace around the foreyard!" "Let fly the halyards and sheets fore and aft!" I stepped abaft the foremast, to be out the way of its fall and waited for the shock. But

"There's a sweet little cherub who sits up aloft
And looks after the life of poor Jack."

We approached, as all agree, within ten feet of the rock, and then began to recede. Just realise that there was only ten feet between us and eternity. It is the opinion of sea-faring men on board, that the ship, if she struck, would have sunk in five minutes, for it is a sharp ledge of rocks, six or seven miles from any shore, and deep water all around. The boats could not have been got ready, and, if they could, they never could have lived in the heavy surf. No—if she had gone ten feet farther we should have been almost instantly precipitated into a raging sea, where six or seven miles from land, in a dense fog, few of us would have escaped. We should have all perished as miserably as did those in the Hungarian.—Three seconds more would have tolled the death-knell of most, if not all of us, for we were so enveloped in fog, and far from land, almost no boat at the lighthouse, that if we had seized fragments of the wreck they would have been torn from our grasp by the sea, boi

months to find out a person's character and disposition. Complaint is often made by ladies that gentlemen are not polite to them, and do not show that respect which is due to their sex. We are ungallant enough to believe that the fair sex have only themselves to blame in the matter. If they would allow social intercourse without expecting anything more from their visitors; if they would put down politeness and agreeableness for what it is worth; if they would not read a proposal in every compliment paid to them, they would enjoy life more; they would have better opportunities of judging of a man's real character, and by entertaining a larger number of visitors increase their chances of meeting with men who assimilate to themselves in disposition, and who would make them loving, affectionate and devoted husbands.

The Union & Journal.

Biddeford, Me., October 5, 1860.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Presidential Election, Nov. 6, '60.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

OF MAINE.

For Electors of President and Vice President.

AT LARGE.....WILLIAM WILLIS, of Portland.
ABNER COBURN, of Bloomfield.
FIRST DIST.....LOUIS O. COWAN, of Biddeford.
SECOND " .....DANIEL HOWES.
THIRD " .....WM. McGILVERY.
FOURTH " .....WM. M. REED, of Bath.
FIFTH " .....GEO. W. PICKERING.
SIXTH " .....ANDREW PETERS, of Ellsworth.

☞ Advertisers are particularly requested to hand in their advertisements as early in the week as possible. In order to secure their insertion they must be received by Wednesday noon.

Cheap Prophets.

Some of our Democratic contemporaries in this state are making themselves ridiculous by prophesying great things to be done by the Democrats in the November election. One of these cheap prophets who was entirely certain that this state was going to give its vote for Ephraim K. Smart, and going to elect the Democratic candidate in this Congressional District declares that Douglas will be elected if Breckenridge will only stand aside; and another thinks Breckinridge will be elected if Douglas will only get out of the way. These *ifs* are great drawbacks, and make their prophecies most amusing.

The following specimens of their predictions of the result of the last election will show how much confidence should be given to their present prophesies of the result of the November election.—

When Col. Smart held his great meeting at Belfast, at the opening of the campaign, a correspondent of the *Bangor Times*, (Douglas Organ) wrote home in most magniloquent strains—saying among other things:

In Searsport, there are numerous changes.—Among them Dr. Laramon, a man of unspotted character, THE MOST EFFICIENT MAN IN THE PARTY THERE. The people have been so often humbugged with niggerism and Maine Lawism, and cheated and robbed by the unprincipled scamps who control their party organization, that the honest men have concluded to leave them; and before September you will have convincing proof that what I state is true. Let no man despair. WE SHALL CARRY THE STATE! Mark that.

The State is carried—*against* them—by 18,000; and in Searsport, where the terrible loss of Dr. Laramon occurred, the Republicans have a majority of 140, being a *gain* over Smart of *twenty-one* votes.

Again the *Augusta Age*, (central Douglas organ) of Aug. 16, said:

Mr. Seward was either joking when he said that Maine would go Republican by 20,000, or else his friends here have egregiously fooled him. If Republicans really have any idea that they can carry Maine by 20,000 they will be terribly astonished the day after the election. WE INTEND TO ELECT COL. SMART.

Smart isn't elected *yet*—and Seward's prediction has as near a literal fulfilment as any political prophecy we have ever seen.

The *Belfast Journal* said "*that the reign of Republicanism is at an end, and that the Democratic ticket will succeed as sure as the sun rises on the 10th of September.*"

Waldo gives 1200 Republican majority, and a handsome *gain* from last year.

The same paper says:

Fessenden a Goner! Nothing can save him.

Before going to press we have satisfied ourself that the Abolition candidate in this Congressional district is out of sight under water. The conservative men have taken such ground and such measures as will ensure his defeat beyond all peradventure.

Fessenden had over 1000 clear majority.

Smart's special organ, the *Rockland Democrat*, said:

Maine can and will be carried by the Democrats.

The canvass of 1858 was the last real contest in this State, and the Democrats only contested three Congressional districts then. On the vote of '58 we need only 4500 changes to carry the State. A change of ten votes in a town gives us Maine. Since Douglas's nomination, there has been *twice that already* in Maine, and the revolution is still going on.

According to Smart, then, he was going to carry the State by 8000 majority. According to *facts*, he lacks about 22,000 of carrying it at all. Difference between Col. Smart and facts, 30,000. Not much of a deficiency—*for him*.

The Augusta Age of August 1st had the following "Cheering News:"

We are in the daily receipt of letters from different parts of the State, all of which contain assurances of *large democratic gains* on last year. In Somerset County in particular, the changes in our favor are represented as numerous in most of the towns. The enthusiasm for Douglas and Smart is unbounded. Push on the column!

Somerset county "in particular" gives a Republican majority of about 1200 and a Republican *gain* of between 300 and 400. Will the Age tell us *where* those "immense changes" in Somerset occurred.

The *Boston Herald*, (Douglas organ) had the following comfortable ideas:

THE PROSPECT IN MAINE. We are receiving daily from various parts of Maine, evidence that the Democrats of Maine will make a splendid fight in September. *The party there is united.* Every democratic paper is in for the State Ticket, with Ephraim K. Smart as candidate for Governor, and *no Breckenridge disunionists can be found.* That Star in the East which has for a time been overshadowed by the clouds of sectional hate, will shine again with all its former brilliancy. Maine will give a good account of herself in September and November.

Maine did give a good account of herself, but it was not one peculiarly grateful to the *Herald*. The party opposed to the Republicans was fully united, but they were no where in the results of the election day.

In this section all the Democratic organs, recognized and unrecognized, known and unknown, prophesied a Democratic victory in the first Congressional district in the county of York and elsewhere, and now, although the result has stamped them as false and foolish prophets, they are prophesying again with as much assurance as ever. Prophecy from such sources cannot, we think, obtain either confidence or respect in the public mind.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

Interesting Contrast.

The Republican papers complain that Douglas makes the same speech or rather proclaims the same doctrine everywhere.—*Louisville Democrat.*

No, sir! They "complain" that he makes the same speech at every point where he proclaims the same doctrine, but that as soon as he changes his latitude he changes his doctrine without improving his speech. He lacks intellecual fertility enough to find new dressings for his doctrine as long as he keeps it, and Republicans laugh, (or complain as the *Democrat* has it) at his machine-made speeches, but they don't accuse him of the same inflexibility of opinion, by any means. He is not orator enough to make more than one speech, but he is politician enough to advocate a dozen different opinions. And if it don't suit his purpose to be frank, he is cautious enough to keep his opinion to himself. An illustration of both these characteristics may not be out of place.

A SPEECH IN 1850.

Some species of property is excluded by law in most of the States as well as Territories, as being unwise, immoral, or contrary to the principles of public policy. For instance, the banker is prohibited from emigrating to Minnesota, Oregon, or California with his banks. The bank may be property by the laws of New York, but ceases to be when taken into a State or Territory where banking is prohibited by the local law. So ardent spirits, whisky, brandy, all the intoxicating drinks are recognized as property in most of the States, if not all of them; but no citizen, whether from northern or southern states, can take this property with him and hold, sell, or use it at his pleasure in all the territories, because it is prohibited by local law: nor can a man go there and hold his slave for the same reason. There are laws against the introduction, sale and use of specific kinds of property, whether brought from the North or South, or from foreign countries. *Congressional Globe.—part* 1, *page* 371.

A SPEECH IN 1858.

Slaves are regarded as property, and placed on an equal footing with other property.—Hence the owner of slaves—the same as the owner of any other species of property—has a right to remove to any territory and carry his property with him.—*Speech of Douglas in New Orleans, Dec.*

The Republican who complains that Mr. Douglas proclaims the same doctrine in these two speeches must be exceedingly hard to suit in variety. Take another illustration:

A SPEECH IN 1848.

It matters not what way the Supreme Court may hereafter decide as to the abstract question whether slavery may or may not go into a territory under the Constitution, the people have the lawful means to introduce it or exclude it as they please, for the reason that slavery cannot exist a day or an hour anywhere, unless it is supported by local police regulations that can only be established by the local legislature, and if the people are opposed to slavery they will elect representatives who will by unfriendly legislation effectually prevent its introduction in our midst.—*Douglas' Speech at Freeport*, 1858.

PLATFORM OF 1860.

Resolved, that it is in accordance with the Cincinnati Platform, that during the existance of territorial governments, the measure of *restriction*, whatever it may be, imposed by the Federal Constitution on the power of the territorial legislature over the subject of the domestic relations, as the same has been, or shall hereafter be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, should be RESPECTED by all good citizens and ENFORCED with promptness and fidelity by every branch of the Federal Government.—*Wickliffe's resolution adopted at Baltimore, by the Douglas Convention, and specially approved by Douglas in his letter of acceptance.*

There is variety enough here to satisfy the most fastidious.

A SPEECH IN 1858.

The people of a territory can by lawful means, exclude slavery from their limits prior to the formation of a state constitution.

Hence no matter whatever the decision of the Supreme Court may be, still the right of a people to make a slave territory or a free territory is unchanged.—*Douglas' speech at Freeport.*

A VOTE IN 1854.

Under which (Kansas Bill) the people of a territory, through their appropriate representatives, may, as they see fit, prohibit the existence of slavery therein.—*Chase's Amendment, March*, 2, 1854.

Yeas—Chase, Fish, Hamlin, Seward, &c., —10.

Nays.—Bell, *Douglas*, Houston, Hunter, &c.,—36.

Now any Republican may easily find in the Freeport doctrine of 1858, and the vote of 1854, a most enchanting variety of doctrines. Try another:

A SPEECH IN 1860.

Now, are you going to tell me that such people are not capable of self-government merely because they live in a territory? ["Not we."] I hold that every political community, *state and territory alike*, has, under our system of government, the right to govern itself in all things that are local and domestic, and not federal.—*Douglas at Concord, N. H. July* 31, 1860.

A VOTE IN 1854.

Mr. Chase, of Ohio moved to amend the bill (Kansas and Nebraska) so that the people in each territory be allowed *to choose their own Governors and Territorial Officers.* —*Globe*, 1854.

Yeas.—Chase, Fessenden, Foote, Hamlin, Seward, &c.—10.

Nays.—Bell, *Douglas*, Hunter, &c.—30.

It must be admitted that there is just the least possible taste of the remotest suggestion of variety in the doctrine of that vote and that speech. Let us try another.

A SPEECH IN 1849.

The Missouri compromise had its origin in the hearts of all patriotic men who desired to preserve and perpetuate the blessings of our glorious Union—an origin akin to that of the Constitution of the United States, conceived in the same spirit of fraternal affection, and calculated to remove for ever the only danger which seemed to threaten, at some distant day, to sever the social band of the Union. All the evidences of public opinion at that day seemed to indicate that this compromise had become canonized in the hearts of the American people as a sacred thing which no ruthless hand would ever be reckless enough to disturb.—*Douglas' speech at Springfield, Ill.*, 1849.

A SPEECH IN 1860.

My friend over there—friend or enemy as the case may be—wants to know something about the Missouri compromise. [Cheers] I have not the slightest objection to telling him all he desires to know upon that question. *I* brought in the bill to repeal the Missouri restriction.—*Douglas' speech at Providence, Aug.* 3, 1860.

Just an interesting degree of variety in the "doctrines" of these two speeches may be detected, we think, by one whose taste for variety has not been weakened by lavish gratification. Now for an illustration of his power not only for varying his doctrines, but of concealing them when he chooses:

A QUESTION TO JUDGE DOUGLAS UNANSWERED.

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 18, 1860.

As Judge Douglas, when he was here on Thursday last, declared with strong emphasis that, as a National candidate for the Presidency, he had no opinions to conceal, none but what he was willing to own in any part of the Union, a very respectable citizen of this place, who was invited to a seat on the stand with him, put into his hands the following question, which he was respectfully requested to answer in the course of his remarks. The Judge, on receiving it, (it was before he rose to speak,) read it very attentively, and, resuming his conversation with the gentlemen who offered it, acquiesced in the propriety of the question, and promised that he would reply in the course of his speech.

"Will Judge Douglas be so kind as to oblige a fellow citizen by stating before the people here assembled his answer to the following

QUESTION:

"Do you hold, and if elected President of the United States, would you carry out, the doctrine that the people of a territory, before it becomes a state, have the power, under the Federal Constitution, and notwithstanding the Dred Scott decision, to prohibit or exclude slavery therefrom?

"In other words:

"Do you affirm that the people of a territory have the right to crush the cockatrices' eggs, as soon as these are deposited in its nest by the propagandists of slavery, or must they tolerate the incubation, and wait till the eggs become full-grown and active vipers, that can be pursued and exterminated only by the newly-created sword of state authority?"

With this question before him which he promised to answer, the Judge arose and addressed the people for an hour and a half; but for some cause or other—you can judge what as well as I—he not only did not answer the question, but very carefully avoided all allusion to it.

A SPEECH IN 1860.

Mr. Douglas commenced his speech by a glowing eulogy on Pennsylvania, as an empire within herself. She as a state had a great interest in the Union. *Her interests required the fostering hand of government.* She had not received that support from the National Government she was entitled to. She had the whole Union for a market. Her whole mineral wealth was inexhaustible, and worth more than mines of gold. He pitched generally into Congress, and the General Government for the past few years.

He denounced the goverment as paralyzing the interests of Pennsylvania for several years. The government had failed to perform the functions for which it was created. The system of government must be changed or disaster would occur. Either it must rebuke the expenditures or increase the revenue. The only remedy is a proper tariff. When the tariff was proposed in Congress it was always overslaughed by the eternal negro question. He went into an argument *defensive of the protective policy, especially as regards Pennsylvania's Interest.—Speech of Douglas, at Reading, Penn., a few days since.*

A VOTE IN 1853.

On the 12th Feb., 1853, Mr. Mason, of Va., offered an amendment to the Civil and Diplomatic bill as an additional section—

"That all existing duties on iron imported for rails, to be laid upon railroads in the United States, be, and the same are hereby repealed."

Mr. Douglas said—"I suggest that, instead of repealing the duty in toto, we simply suspend it for a limited time, say two or three years. I have prepared an amendment for this purpose and I offer it as an amendment to the amendment, but if it is not adopted, I shall join the senator from Virginia for the total repeal of the duty."

Mr. Douglas subsequently withdrew his amendment and voted for Mr. Mason's amendment, which was rejected, yeas, 19; nays, 36. On the 1st of March, 1855, when it was proposed to inject a new tariff into the general appropriation bill, then under consideration, Mr. Douglas opposed the movement, and said, as reported in the Congressional Globe:

"I am for the reduction of the tariff to a strict revenue standard. *I am a free trade man to the fullest extent to which we can carry it*, at the same time collect revenue enough to defray the expenses of the government."

We submit to the *Louisville Democrat* whether there is not variety enough in the above manifestations of Mr. Douglas' views to stop all complaint on that score forever? And we submit to the people a more thorough demagogue never lived than the man who has such convenient opinions.

Maine State Fair.

The sixth Exhibition of the Maine State Agricultural Society opened at Portland on Tuesday, Sept. 25th, and continued four days. The exhibition was a very fine one. The halls in the new City Building were well filled with articles of endless variety. One room was allotted to the display of agricultural implements, of which there was a large number on exhibition; another to paintings. The hall on Myrtle Street to the Portland Horticultural Society, while the great hall was filled with miscellaneous articles, needlework, fruits, furniture, furs, silver ware, &c. A walk through the halls was a most pleasant way of spending a half-day, and fully repaid one for the time spent.

The exhibition of stock was on Munjoy Hill, and the entries were very numerous, and the show very fine. Speaking of large cattle at the Fair, the Courier says:

"The cattle were led off by a fine bull, weighing 2037 lbs., and girting 7½ feet. He was owned by J. P. Perley, So. Bridgton. Another bull of the Durham breed weighed 2075 lbs., girt 7 ft. 9 in. Among the oxen, we noticed two yokes, entered by J. F. Leavitt. The first weighed 4220 lbs., the second yoke were twins, and weighed 4110 lbs."

We should be glad to notice in detail the contests for premiums for trotting, and other proceedings of the Fair, but want of time and space compels us to omit them. The first premium for best mare, 5 years of age and upwards, for speed in trotting, was awarded to a chestnut mare, called "Fanny Bradbury," belonging to J. N. Stimson of Alfred. Another mare belonging to Mr. Stimson, called "Rosa Bonheur," took the first premium for three or four years old mares. "Fanny Bradbury" is matched against "Garibaldi," to trot at Bangor, 9th inst.

Mrs. D'Arthenay, who took the premium at the State Horse Show, for equestrianism, also received the first premium at Portland. The attendance at the Fair was large during the whole time, and the exhibition was amost successful one.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.—Miss Freeman of Standish, opened a school last week in the building on Chestnut St., opposite Mr. Harmon's store, where she will be happy to teach the children of those who may wish to send them to a private school. The room is now located in the rear of the building, but is to be changed to the front in a few days, so that it will be very pleasant through the winter. Miss Freeman comes well recommended as a fine and experienced teacher. Tuition 12 1-2 cts. per week. Those having small children will find this a nice place for them.

☞ A correspondent informs us that the Vassalboro' Wide Awakes have just organized their third division and have now enrolled 350 good and true men. They mean to do their part toward giving Lincoln and Hamlin 30,000 majority in Maine in November.

☞ The poet Whittier is nominated by the Republicans at a Convention in Ipswich, for a Presidential elector.

For the Union and Journal.

"The New Meeting House."

"It was a day with joyance fraught—
It was a day for deepened thought."

MR. EDITOR:—Allow me, through the medium of your paper, to tender a portion of your readers, an oblation of sympathy, by a reprint of the Dedicatory Hymn, read and sung for the closing services at the Dedication of "The New Meeting House," Feb. 12, 1806; written for the occasion of its birth day—the great gala day for all the country round.

"A Land Mark" it was called,—if I mistake not public sentiment, its coming and departure, its birth and death, have impressed a *Life Mark* on the hearts of many old acquaintances, and their children's children.

Early in the morning, on the 8th of July, 1860—Sabbath morning—sacramental morning—only four days after its last ushering in, with the booming of cannon, the light of the bright morning Orient, and the joyous hilarity of Freedom's laugh, the eighty-fourth Nation's "day of all the rest"—her natal day, this Temple of Religious worship of an Ancient Church and Society, the faithful Sentinel-Father of the Town, with scarcely a moment's warning to its sleeping and unsuspecting inhabitants, was suddenly destroyed by fire!

Why was it? Who did it? Was it the result of a necessary accident that couldn't be helped? It certainly did not commit suicide with its own *hands*.

The steeple did not cant, or fall over; but settled directly down to its own nadir, favoring the theory that the fire first caught below, in, or near the furnace vault, and that the continuous stairway acted as a vis duct, a pent up chimney flue,—hence its breaking out at the first great opening it could find near the belfry.

"*Early*," bfore five o'clock, as the sun kissed its heavenward apex for the last time on earth, it looked out on the world around, snuffed in the pure morning oxygen,—the faithful clock struck one, two, three, four, f-i-v-e!—but why linger this last sæleu!—made a gentle courtesy down into the vault of the public vestibule below, and all was over! The weary men went home to breakfast; the *Puritan* women to weep, and the old men to sigh,—to sigh over an unwelcome and sad reality; the perfect structure of "The New Meeting House," its beautiful internal and mechanical finish forever obliterated; attested by the smouldering and blackened funeral ruins, which, reflectively dark, stare up into our faces. Nothing left but the lonely sacristy, mournfully contemplating the sudden and mysterious departure of its long associated friend and cherished cognate.

May we not reasonably hope that, in some faint degree at least, its daguerreotype will supply its place and its use, before the attritions of time shall have abraded the sharp grit of its ashes?

The Dedication sermon, in the peroration, says, after alluding in a very appropriate and handsome manner to the enterprise of the people, generally, and the christian spirit which prompted it, and to the highly respected merchant citizen, Hon. Col. Foxwell Cutts, the generous donor of the Bell:

"It is a laudable desire in man to wish to live (if I may so speak) after he is dead; and to perpetuate his existence in the minds of posterity by noble and generous. So long then, as this Society shall here assemble—so long as posterity shall here assemble, at the tone of that Bell, the name of CUTTS ought to be held in honorable remembrance."

The stanzas alluded to are as follows:

DEDICATORY ORISON.

Eternal Spirit! Holy God!
Whose power the universe pervades,
Whose love sustains the chast'ning rod,
Whose truth gleams through these distant shades.

Auspicious make this joyful day,
With smiles benign receive our vows,
Within these walls, O! hear us pray!
While each with holy rev'rence bows.

Here long had reign'd a dreary night,
Far from the first abode of man;
Here roamed the Savage void of light,
Untaught thy pow'r and truth to scan.

Revolving earth, by thee impel'd,
Not oft has brought the seasons round,
Since here the wolf his empire held,
And sought his victims o'er this ground.

But now behold! a Temple rise,
And point to Heav'n its towering spire,
Whence grateful voices greet the skies,
And sound thy praise with tuneful lyre.

Here thankful hearts, with sacred awe,
And men enlighten'd happy, free,
Approach and own thy righteous Law,
And dedicate a House to Thee.

O! Spirit pure! descend and dwell
Within this Temple reared to Thee;
All discord's gloomy clouds dispel,
Expand our love and piety.

At each return of "holy time,"
Here meet and teach us thy commands,
That we may meet in scenes sublime,
Within thy "house not made with hands."

Saco, Aug. 12, 1860. P. W. W.

Political Record of Stephen A. Douglas on the Slavery Question.

A Tract issued by the Illinois Republican Central Committee. Third edition, revised and enlarged.

We have received from the Secretary of the Illinois Republican State Committee a tract of 16 pages, with this title. It is one of the most complete and thorough expositions of the tortuous course of Stephen A. Douglas on the Slavery question which has been issued and is the most effective campaign document we have seen. It traces, step by step, his downward career, from the day when he proposed to prohibit slavery *forever* in the northern portion of Texas—from the day when he declared the Missouri Compromise "a sacred thing which no ruthless hand would ever be reckless enough to disturb"—down to his endorsement of the Wickliffe (slave code) resolution of the Baltimore Convention. It should obtain the widest possible circulation among the masses of both parties. It places Stephen A. Douglas, as portrayed by himself, in the character of an apostate from the principles of true Democracy, and an advocate of the heresies of John C. Calhoun. It may be obtained by addressing "Hon. N. B. Judd, Chicago, Illinois," at the rate of *one cent per copy*, in large or small quantities.

Opinions of a Jackson Democrat.

Hon. Amos Kendall, the veteran Democrat, who during Jackson's administration was the highest political authority, has recently written a letter to ex-Speaker Orr on the condition of the Democratic party, and the threats of secession in the event of Lincoln's election. Mr. Orr had expressed disunion sentiments, and having been reproved therefor by Mr. Kendall, requested his in relation to the present position of affairs. Mr. Kendall replied in a letter which thoroughly shows that the existing evils have been brought on the country by the demands of the South, and that disunionists were the movers in the disruption of the democracy. Mr. Orr says that if the South should think as he does, "no Black Republican President should ever execute any law within her borders unless at the point of the bayonet, and over the dead bodies of her slain sons." To which Mr. Kendall replies, that he "shudders at such statements," and that "the time was when 150,000 men tendered their services to the President to aid him if necessary in executing the laws of the United States; the time will be when 200,000 will volunteer for a like purpose, should resistance be made to his legitimate authority, no matter by what party he may be elected."

Mr. Kendall then traces the rise of the disunion party. They went under the lead of Alabama to the Cincinnati Convention, demanding the equal rights of slavery in Territories as well as States. This was conceded, and they refrained from more. Mr. Buchanan was elected and has affiliated with them. They went to Charleston and Baltimore this year, demanding Congressional protection of slavery in the territories, and this not being complied with, (in the words of Mr. Kendall) "the Disunionists floated off on the rejected plank into an unknown sea, unfortunately carrying with them a large number of good and true Union men."

Mr. Kendall proceeds to show that this claim is unconstitutional, and if the power of Congress is admitted to legislate *for* slavery, it may also legislate *against* it, and interfere with persons, as well as all kinds of property in the territories.

He asks forcibly why it is that the cry of 'disunion' comes from the extreme Southern and not the border States, and answers because the latter, though they experience most of the evils resulting from abolitionism, know that their rights are safer in the Union than out of it.

He asks how the disunionists propose to resist Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, and answers as follows:—

"He *would* be inaugurated, here or elsewhere, in spite of you. Well, suppose you then attempt to secede from the Union and resist the execution of the laws? Every lawyer in the South knows that every State is as much bound by the laws of the United States, constitutionally enacted, as by the laws of his own State, and that it is impossible for a State to relieve its citizens from allegiance to the United States as it is to relieve them from allegiance to their own State. And it is the sworn duty of the President to take care that the laws of the United States shall be faithfully executed upon every citizen of every State, and as long as we have a faithful President they will be so executed, if the courts, the marshals, the army and navy, remain faithful to their respective trusts."

He finally recommends the South to acquiesce peaceably in Lincoln's administration, and prepare to consolidate a Union party for future triumphs.

This letter will be an effectual extinguisher on Southern disunionists and their apologists at the North, who are continually prating about the danger to the Union which will be caused by Mr. Lincoln's election.—*N. Y. Mecury.*

Carl Schurz.

A writer in the Easton (Penn.) *Times*, of the 8th ult., gives an interesting sketch of the life of Carl Schurz. He was born 32 years ago, in Bonn, on the Rhine, in the Prussian dominions. In 1848, he joined the Constitutional army, and, sharing in its reverses, was sentenced to death for high treason. For three days and nights, after the Prussians had entered Rastadt, he lay concealed in a shed, on a beam or rafter, just wide enough to conceal his person from the eyes of those who stood below. A guard of some kind was stationed in the very house to which this shed belonged, and every night the soldiers assembled on the floor beneath his hiding place, and danced to the music of the trumpet. On the fourth night a heavy shower of rain gave him the first opportunity to escape, and he jumped from the roof upon a chicken coop, which broke down under him with a loud crash, though without attracting the notice of the sentry, who was, or ought to have been, but a few yards off. By the assistance of his friends he reached a sewer, and thus attained the outside of the fortifications. Even here there was a sentry, but, by following closely behind him as he walked by, he managed to gain a cover before the sentry turned on his beat. He made his way to Paris, and remained there a considerable time, in the vain hope of a favorable turn in the affairs of his native country. In a little book, published by the chief spy of Bonaparte's police, he received honorable mention as "the most audacious and the most adroit" of the exiles, who, while constantly active could never be ensnared into any act furnishing a pretext even to the liberal conscience of a Bonaparte for his extradition. At this time the public opinion of Germany was much aroused by the cowardly vengeance wreaked by the Prussian Government on Godfrey Kinkle, a townsman of Schurz's, a professor, who had joined the constitutional movement, at the same time with himself. This man, a poet, of delicate frame, highly educated, and accustomed to all the refinements of life, was imprisoned at Spandau, twenty miles from Berlin, dressed as a convict, his hair cropped short, and forced to labor at wool carding, and to room and mess with felons. Schurz having determined to rescue him, repaired to London, collected the means and made the arrangements. With a forged passport he travelled direct to Berlin, left his papers with the police over night, obtained a *vise* for some other town the next morning, and, instead of proceeding, took lodgings in a boarding house. There he remained six weeks, going to Spandau every day, and returning late at night, when the policeman was induced by so obliging as to unlock the door of his boarding-house for him. All the arrangements having been completed, he carried off Kinkel in a coach one rainy night, together with his keeper. Relays of horses were in readiness from station to station, until they reached the sea shore, where a pilot boat received them. They landed at Hull or Yarmouth long before the Government had the most remote idea of the prisoner's whereabouts. Coming to this country in 1851, he registered himself as a law student at Philadelphia, and sojourned there for a number of years, occupying his time, almost exclusively, with the study of this country, its material and social condition, its history, its institutions, and its future. In 1854 he removed to Watertown, Wisconsin, and entered on the practice of the law in Milwaukie.

☞ We would respectfully call the attention of the lovers of good water to the fact that Barber's Patent Machine for drawing water is the best apparatus for obtaining good water and keeping wells pure, and free from impure water, that has ever been introduced to the public in this county. For proof of this, we would refer to the decision of the Committee on Incidentals at the State Fair, held at Portland. At the trial on the Fair Grounds, of Barber's Patent, with other machines and chain pumps, it was decided that Barber's Patent would draw double the amount of water in the same time and with less power applied than any other machine or apparatus on exhibition. They cost but a trifle more than a chain pump, and for durability they are unsurpassed by any other machine or pump that has ever been invented.

W. H. Boardman of this city has the right for York Co., for the manufacture and sale of Barber's Patent, and we would advise all, who want a good article or to make a good investment of a small amount of money for a town right, to give him a call, by mail or otherwise, and they will receive prompt attention.

FIRE IN SACO.—The barn and outbuildings belonging to Timothy Stewart, Esq., of Saco, were struck by lightning and totally destroyed by fire in the shower on Tuesday afternoon, 25th ult. Loss estimated at $700. Insured for $300.

FARE REDUCED.—Let the managers of the P. S. & P. Railroad be well repaid for their liberal reduction of their usual fare to one half, by a large number of visitors over their road to our County Fair at Saco next week. Remember—the fare is only one way, and stock and articles intended for exhibition will be transported *free*. The show is to be a good one, and every farmer on the line of the railroad should come.

Practical View of the Disunion Talk.

No one other argument has been more frequently adduced against the Republican party, than that it is driving the South to disunion. This notion, we have often combated; certainly the South cannot dissolve the Union unless they go to work about it, farther they will not go to work unless it *pays*.

Our Southern neighbors would indeed be considerably more absurd than we have ever supposed them to be if they proposed literally to cut their own throats, merely to spite the republican party. A large land owner in Louisiana and a Southern millionaire is Dr. Stephen Duncan of Natchez, Miss. He has as much interest in the disunion question as any one, and the following letter written to his partner, A. McWilliams, shows what he thinks about it:

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1860.

"DEAR SIR:—It is most strange to me that any cotton or sugar planter should, for one moment, allow the thought of *disunion* to enter his mind; and yet there are too many—by far too many, I fear—who indulge in such thoughts. Any man of sense and reflection cannot fail to see that, after disunion, we would be in no better condition *in any one respect*, and in almost all respects infinitely worse. Our taxes alone would consume more than one quarter of our products; for under a Southern Republic, there would be no premium collected from imports, but all derived from direct taxation, and to an enormous extent. If Lincoln is elected, there will be a strong effort to dissolve the Union in the extreme South, without waiting to test him by his acts. This would be monstrous, indeed; yet there is great fear that it will be attempted. It is the spite in the Democratic party, and consequent bitter hatred and vindictive denunciation which now pervade the course of both wings, that will secure the success of Bell and Everett in Louisiana. A party that has shown itself incapable of governing itself surely ought not to be trusted with the government of the country. Nothing can prevent the election of Lincoln but the withdrawal of both Breckinridge and Douglas, or an uprising of the people such as there was in 1840, in a determination to put down both parties. There is much talk of a union of the three parties in this State (New York) and Pennsylvania to run one ticket only; this will carry the election into the House. It is conceded by all that neither Breckinridge nor Douglas can be elected, and that neither of them can obtain a majority in all the Southern States. In my opinion, there is but one safe course, and that is, abolish all party names and party distinctions, and the people unite on Bell and Everett as *union men*. If they can be elected, we might feel at peace, quiet and harmony with total cessation of all sectional feeling and strife for the next twenty years to come. And with such an assurance, Southern property would immediately rise in value. If there be no such assurance—if there be a prospect of continued sectional strife—property must depreciate; many men will be deterred from purchasing or investing in Southern securities by the apprehension of this continued sectional strife, and this continued *threat of disunion*. God alone knows what is to be the issue of this strife. *If the Union is to be dissolved, I, for one, would be for selling out my possessions immediately.* STEPHEN DUNCAN."

Pennsylvania Election.

We are frequently asked our opinion as to the result of the election which is to take place in Pennsylvania on Tuesday, the 9th inst., for State officers and members of Congress. Our invariable reply has been, "We have not the means of arriving at any definite conclusion in relation to the matter. All we have to or can say is that the chances for Republican success seem much better than those of their opponents, and that if the information we receive through our exchanges is correct, there is no reasonable doubt of the success of the Republican State ticket, and of the election of a large majority of Republican Senators to Congress."—We believe the State safe for Lincoln and Hamlin in November, whatever may be the result now.

The North American, one of the most intelligently conducted papers in Philadelphia, and a paper noted for its conservative tone and carefulness of expression as to all matters of fact and opinion, speaking of the forthcoming election in a recent issue says:

"The eyes of the country are turned with hope in some quarters, and with apprehension in others, on this State, as the great central figure in the approaching political struggle. It is the turning point of the canvass. We feel the magnitude of the responsibility, and appreciate the public interest with which every indication from here is valued. Our information from all parts of the interior is as complete as practicable, and extends in detail to most of the counties. The organization is better than for years past, and the enthusiasm inspired by a good cause and the certainty of a coming victory, has no parallel but that of 1840. And in the north-west and western portions of the State, the feeling even exceeds that memorable period. Our confidence in the result is confirmed by all the intelligence from every quarter, and we have the best reason to believe that Mr. Curtin's majority will range from 15,000 to 20,000, and may far exceed it. His election is beyond doubt by a large majority, the extent of which may be determined by various contingencies. None of them can reduce his strength, and some of them may augment it materially.

A very false impression has been most industriously circulated, with sinister objects, as to the vote of this city. We claim to know something of the elements of which it is composed, and whoever supposes that three political managers can sit down in a parlor of the Girard House, as was recently attempted, and sell out thousands of respectable men by wholesale, will find a foolish delusion effectually exploded on the 9th of October. The sincere friends of Mr. Bell, who support him from respect and principle, do not mean to be transferred to the service of his life-long enemies by professional traders in politics, who are shouting for Foster, with Democratic pay in their pockets. We fear nothing from the vote here, and every day multiplies practical and visible assurances that the intelligence of the community is at last awakened to the gross deception which has been attempted by venal tricksters, who are prostituting the name of John Bell, and to the necessity of a decided vote for Curtin, the tariff, and the interests of Pennsylvania.

The Democratic party is split into factions throughout the State, and whatever may be professed to the contrary, it is a self-evident fact that its aggregate strength can neither be rallied, nor will it endeavor to appear at the polls. The third organization is feeble in numbers, and rendered inefficient by the refusal of Mr. Bell's true friends to be sold out by mercenary renegades and hucksters who are notoriously enlisted on the Democratic side.

In every aspect of the contest, then, we feel perfectly satisfied that Pennsylvania will surprise the country by the extent and decision of her vote in October, and still more so by the great majority in November."

The New York Tribune makes the following extract from a letter received from a manufacturer near Philadelphia, employing a large number of workmen—himself and workmen all Fillmore men in 1856, but now for Lincoln and Hamlin:

"The leading politicians here are sanguine that A. G. Curtin will come to the mountains from Pittsburg with from 10,000 to 12,000 majority. This is the Democratic portion of the State. If the Western part of the State does this, he will be elected by 20,000 majority.—Betting politicians are freely wagering that he will have 10,000 in the Eastern part of the State."

The Boston Journal remarks—If Curtin is elected by any majority at all, the Republican cause will take care of itself in November. But his defeat is by no means conclusive of a contrary result. His opponents cannot possibly unite in the Presidential campaign—or at least the bulk of the Douglas and of the Breckinridge men cannot so unite. If, therefore, Curtin should be defeated by say 5000 to 8000 majority, the fight would go right on, and we should expect Lincoln to have Pennsylvania in November. But as it is—though admitting the full difficulty of assigning definite premises for any prediction in the matter—we anticipate Curtin's election by figures larger than the above.

A gentleman who has recently returned from Pennsylvania, where he travelled through the Northern tier of counties, says, the only enthusiasm was manifested by the Republicans.—There was not the slightest doubt entertained by well-informed politicians that Pennsylvania would give her vote for Lincoln. This was conceded even by the Democracy. It was thought also that the Republicans would carry the State election in October, although the Democracy were united on the same candidates for State officers.

The Washington correspondent of the New York World gives the following notes of Mr. Yancey's speech at Washington, Friday evening:

"Mr. Yancey made a speech to the serenaders to-night, in which he welcomed men of all parties except Republicans. He said the South was for Union, and determined to maintain it by minority power, as the constitutional safeguard.

He believed the North was now arming, at midnight, millions of Wide Awakes to march on the South. They would find the South Wide Awake. She is determined to maintain her rights in the Union.

If she cannot maintain her right in the Union, she will entrench herself on the mountains near Augusta, and make that city the capital of a Southern confederacy.

In reply to a question by one of the crowd, as to what he would do if Lincoln was elected, he said that the desolated homes, the murder, rapine, and arson in the South, and the strychnine distributed there by the North, did not speak for itself, the question need not be answered.

To which the crowd shouted—'Too many 'ifs.''

He hoped New York would rally and not let the North be the means of dissolving the Union. New York and Boston were too much dependent on Southern commerce to let the Union slide.

He said he was falsely charged with being a disunionist. He was for union. There were twice as many prominent men North *for* disunion as South. He averred that the South could not feel safe from John Brown raids in case Lincoln was elected.'

During the Douglas demonstration at Franklin, Indiana, seven of the Democrats who carried torches in the procession, at the conclusion came out and declared they would train in that crowd no longer.

The grandson of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Maryland, supports Lincoln and Hamlin. This fact was stated in a New York Republican meeting by Col. Evans of the Baltimore *Patriot* who further said:

'The South had been represented as almost a unit in opposition to the nominee of the Chicago convention. It afforded him pleasure to be able to say that there were thousands in the South who were in favor of the Republican nominees. Many were deterred from expressing their opinion, but if Lincoln was elected the waters would flow over the dam and we should be brothers again. He was a Southerner of the third generation; but he never made any secret in Baltimore of his intention to vote for Lincoln. He should so vote, and thousands there with him. He and his friends expected no dissolution of this Union, and if there was an attempt to oppose Mr.

fusion will have to be pronounced complete. If there should not happen to be a sufficient number of voters in the State of New York to secure that final step—and we believe there is not by many thousands—then all the preceding steps have been in vain.

Garibaldi's Entrance into Naples.

The correspondent of the London *Times* gives the following sketch of this great event:

"At last 12 o'clock strikes and a bell sounds, and from a distance a signal is made that Garibaldi is approaching. '*Viva* Garibaldi!' rises from a thousand voices, and the train stops; a few red-jackets get out, and they are seized, hugged, and kissed with that most unmercifal violence which characterises Italian ardor. There was one poor elderly man who by virtue of his white beard was taken for Garibaldi, and was slobbered so that I thought he must have sunk under the operation, but the great man had gone round by another door, and so there was a rush in all directions to intercept him. We drove round by a side street to the front of the Carmine, and then, by a knowing dodge we came in front of the Dictator. There is no mistaking that face; there is the grandeur and the openness of nature's nobleman expressed, and it does not say one thing while plotting another; it is marked by a loyalty which in vain might be sought for in that of many of the so-called great ones of the earth. I was much struck with his calm self-possession, and the extreme sweetness of his smile. He was not in the carriage of the French Minister, though I believe it had been placed at his disposal, but in one hired for the occasion. Followed and accompanied by three rows of carriages he went along the Marinella, through the Basso Porto, surrounded by thousands, and deafened by their greetings, up the Lago Costello, and so on by San Carlo and the palace of the King, to which royalty left only a few hours before, and entered the palace of reception for foreign princes. The crowd waved backward and forward, and looked up to the windows and shouted for the appearance of Garibaldi. First came one red-coat, and then another, and at last the hero. What a cry of '*Viva*' there rose from the vast mass below! When last that balcony was occupied by a distinguished personage it was by the Grand Duke of Tuscany, but in answer to no calls, for there were only a few of those idlers who always hang about the palaces of princes. It was impossible to make himself heard amid the din and confusion, and so Garibaldi leant over the iron railing and gazed intently on the crowd. A wave of the hand at last asked for silence, but in vain. '*Zitti, Zitti!*' rose from all sides, and there was perfect silence. 'Neapolitans,' said a voice as clear as a bell, and with an enunciation so distinct that nothing could fail to reach the ear—

'This is a solemn, holy, and memorable day. This day, from being subjects under the yoke of tyranny, you have become a free people. I thank you in the name of the whole of Italy. You have performed a great work, not only for Italy, but for all humanity, whose rights you have vindicated. "Hurrah for liberty!" is much dearer to Italy inasmuch as she has suffered so much more than any other nations! "Long live Italy!"'

The cry was taken up by the thousands assembled, and '*Viva Italia!*' might have been heard from one end of the city to the other. There were curious spectacles to be witnessed in the crowd—there were members of a legion of Amazons to the number of 200, who, dressed in the Garibaldian uniform, had vowed to place themselves in front of the National Guard, and of Garibaldi, in case the military had interfered. There were priests with tri-colored scarfs over their shoulders and banners in their hands, and bare-headed monks with muskets on their shoulders. There were men and women with unsheathed swords and daggers, and sword-sticks in their hands, which they brandished in all the drunkenness of enthusiasm. There were hundreds of Lazzaroni, armed with pikes, which had been provided for the defence of the barricades had the Bourbons driven the people to such extremes. Such were some of the scenes to be witnessed. I remarked that Garibaldi made not the slightest allusion to the name of Victor Emanuel, and I remarked also that, with few exceptions, the only cries in the streets were '*Viva Garibaldi!*' '*Viva Italia!*' On entering the Palace, and the room where Garibaldi was received, I saw him giving audience to a deputation of Venetians. 'We are all ready and organized, General, and anxious to begin.' 'You cannot be more anxious than I am,' was the reply, and then left the room to take some refreshment.

In the afternoon Garibaldi visited the Duomo, and the greetings were more enthusiastic than in the morning, and the crowd far greater. It was a worthy demonstration."

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

Great Meeting in Pennsylvania.

LANCASTER, Pa., Sept. 29, 1860.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic political meetings ever held in this district, convened here yesterday. From early morning till late at night our usually quiet city was moved with excitement. First came a few carriages and riders as messengers, bearing news of the approaching crowds. At an early hour of the day delegations from some of the towns nearest the city made their appearance. These fired the first guns, but before the sound and roar of shooting had ceased, the most distant precincts began to pour into the streets of our city vast concourses of men, led by bands of music, and bearing with them rail cabins, smithshops, forges, rail-splitters, weavers and representations of the various industrial pursuits of this country; banners, of various and significant devices, were bourne through the streets, and the *rail* was everywhere conspicuous. Old Conestoga waggons, with their ancient looking boxes, and each drawn by several spans of large, sleek, and steady-footed horses, the truest indices of honest industry, rolled their heavy weights along the streets, and from the strong voices of the hundreds of hardy farmers and mechanics, who crowded them, there went up such tremendous shouts as cities seldom hear. The morning was consumed in receiving and quartering delegations, and making general arrangements for the parade and meeting in the afternoon. When all had been received, assigned places, and refreshed, they again appeared in the streets, and at about 4 o'clock, the procession began to move. By this time the streets had become so densely crowded, that it was with difficulty one proceeded, save as went the crowd. As the long line of vehicles of various dimensions and curious style, surrounded by a vast concourse of people, was moving through the streets toward the place designated for holding the meeting, it was announced that a delegation from Philadelphia had just arrived at the depot; pealing shouts and loud hurrahs rang along the line, and forthwith our city cousins, to the number of 1,700, were received in procession, which then moved onward to the commons east of the town; and a most cheering sight was there witnessed; 20,000 people pressing eagerly round the speakers' stands, to catch the first sentence uttered by the great men announced to be present. The meeting was properly organized, by calling to the chair our own distinguished statesman and most honored fellow-citizen, the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, who in a short speech set forth the principles of the People's party. Mr. S. is the unanimous choice of the people of his District, there being no competitor for Congress in the field; there is hence no occasion for defining his position. He introduced to the people Col. A. G. Curtin, the Republican candidate for Governor, who was received amid the most deafening applause. While Col. Curtin was speaking, meetings were organized in other portions of the grounds, in one of which Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia, in as stirring a speech as was ever made in this country, addressed the people at great length, on the vital issues of the campaign. At another stand ex-Gov. Reeder held forth in a telling address. Grow, Wilmot, and others, also addressed the people.

Carl Schurz addressed the Germans in the evening. He addressed himself to the understanding of his auditors, in a plain and argumentative speech, and the rounds of applause elicited, gave evidence that the thought and philosophy of the German, to the German, were proceeding from and penetrating to the brain even to the moving of the heart.

Pennsylvania is thoroughly aroused; the people are at work, and a good account may be expected from them, first in October; secondly in November; thirdly on the fourth of March, 1861, when Abraham Lincoln shall be inaugurated President of these United States.—Will New-York second the motion?

Loss of Sleep.

If there is anything more wearing to both mind and body than loss of sleep, or if any difficulty or disease can be oftener traced to other than loss of sleep, then experience has lost its power, or Sydney Smith, the great English Physiologist, is not to be relied upon. Of this, let the experience of thousands answer, and try the Tolu Anodyne, and they will be ready to endorse the remark of one of the friends of the proprietors, who writes, "were the directions to be covered with sovereigns to purchase, I would not be without it." This all will experience by its use. See advertisement, and call for pamphlets.

☞ A proposition has been made by two of the Douglas electors in Tennessee to withdraw their ticket in favor of the Breckinridge ticket, if the gentlemen on the latter will pledge themselves, in case they cannot elect their candidate, to vote for Mr. Douglas, if they see any chance of success for him; or, if the election must go to the House, to thrown their votes so that Mr. Bell may be excluded from the contest there. Three of the ten candidates on the Breckinridge ticket have signified their assent to the proposition.

HOW THEY ARE TREATED.—The Portsmouth *Journal*, in copying the account given by the Utica *Herald* of the manner in which Mr. John H. Keating, who went South to canvass the State with a patent spring bed, was treated by a Southern vigilance committee in Savannah, on suspicion of entertaining anti-Slavery views, adds thereto the following incident which had come under its notice: "This story reminds us of a circumstance related to us a few months since by a Portsmouth gentleman. He was a passenger on board a steamer from New York for Charleston, S. C. On the way he heard a lady passenger speak openly in the cabin in condemnation of Slavery. A gentleman cautioned her to beware of what she said. A day or two after, the boat arrived at Charleston, and as soon as it touched the wharf, the vigilance committee came on board—went directly to the lady before communicating with any passenger—and forbade her landing. In vain she pleaded her wish to see her Southern relatives—and the next boat found her homeward bound. Our surprised informant afterwards was told, that a telegraphic despatch had informed the committee of the lady's departure from New York. Such is the surveillance, and such the oppression of the South. Should a single case of this kind occur in New England, should a Southern planter, or Mr. Yancy or his lady be forbidden to land on the shores of the Piscataqua, the whole South would burst with indignation."

YORK COUNTY FAIR AND CATTLE SHOW.—Remember that our County Fair commences at Saco on Tuesday of next week. Extensive preparations are being made and it is expected that the exhibition will be a fine one. Let everybody go, and all who can, farmers, ladies, mechanics, contribute something to the exhibition. We clip the following from this week's *Democrat* in relation to reduced fare on the P. S. & P. Railroad:—

Half Price to the Fair.—The Superintendent of the P. S. & P. Railroad authorizes us to say that passengers to and from the Fair at Saco on the 9th, 10th and 11th inst., will be carried for one fare, and that all articles that are actually for exhibition will be transported free. These are very liberal terms, and should secure a large attendance at the Fair.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA,

Catarrh, and all Chronic Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, successfully treated by MEDICATED INHALATION, and other Remedies by

C. MORSE, M. D.,

Physician for Diseases of the Lungs,

166 Congress Street, Portland, Me.

Dr. Morse will be at the Saco House, Saco, the first Friday in each month, until further notice. 9

Great Curiosity.

We have one of the greatest curiosities and most valuable inventions in the known world, for which we want agents everywhere. Full particulars sent FREE. 4o13w*

SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

Dr. Bell's British Elixir.

FOR

Secret Diseases.

This is the great English remedy for secret diseases. It is *sure, speedy,* and *safe*, curing the worst cases in from one to six days. Price $1 per bottle. For sale by all apothecaries in Saco and Biddeford. 1f40

DEBILITY and NERVOUS HEADACHE.

Chronic, sick, or nervous headache is generally dependent on, or accompanied by impaired digestion. By which the circulation and nutrition of the brain are deranged, and the nervous centres vitiated. The PERUVIAN SYRUP by reinvigorating the digestive organs, lays the axe at the root of the tree; the brain is duly nourished, the nervous symptoms cease, and the headache disappears.

Letter from Rev. Calvin Damon, Haverhill, Mass.

Haverhill, Mass., Sept. 22, 1859.

Gentlemen:—I consider the effect of the Peruvian Syrup not more remarkable in my own case than in that of my wife. Several years since she began to experience occasional turns of what we at first regarded the common sick-headache. These increased upon her both in severity and frequency.—She followed the prescriptions of excellent physicians to no purpose, and was finally assured by her medical attendant that her case was not such as commonly passes under the name of sick-headache, but sickness resulting rather from weakness. She would have a premonition of her sickness in a dimness of sight, with floating specks before her eyes, followed soon by a severe pain in the head, and then nausea and vomiting of the most distressing nature. These turns would last from twelve to twenty-four hours, and were very prostrating in their effects. For the last few years they were almost inevitably induced by over-exertion, or over-excitement from whatever cause, however slight, even such as were consequent upon making and receiving calls.

She resolved on a trial of the Peruvian Syrup. It accomplished what no other medicine has had power to do. It stayed her sickness, and from that hour to this, numbering several months, in the course of which she has passed through a hundred experiences that would previously have induced her distressing sickness, she has not felt the slightest intimation of its approach.

Very gratefully, yours,

CALVIN DAMON.

2w39

A Card to Young Ladies and Gentlemen

Will be sent to all who desire it, the recipe and directions for making a simple Balm, that will in few days, remove pimples, blotches, tan, freckles, and all impurities and roughness of the skin. Those desiring the recipe will please address, enclosing 25 cents.

Box 237, Saco, Maine. tf

A NEW MEDICINE!

Dr. Bell's

BRITISH INVIGORATOR,

OR

Female Restorative.

Used in England for 200 years past!

There are hundreds of females in our country living in daily and hourly misery for the need of a medicine especially designed for the diseases of their sex, which can be relied upon to cure, and which comes within the bounds of reason as regards price. English women are proverbially healthy, and it is well known among medical men that a different mode of treating their peculiar diseases is in vogue in that country from what exists here, and that many valuable medicines are in use there of which physicians in this country have very little knowledge, or else have not made proper exertions to obtain. Dr. Bell's British Invigorator or Female Restorative, is just what its name indicates, an *Invigorator* and *Restorer* to healthy action of the whole female system. It is infallible in its operations, and hundreds of Cases deemed incurable have yielded under its influence. For that peculiar depraved state of the general health incident to females, in which the whole system is in a state of lassitude, or appears to "run down," this medicine is invaluable. It has no equal in the following diseases, viz. Amenorrhoea, or suppressed or retained Menstruation, Dysmenorrhoea or painful Menstruation, Leucorrhoea, Fluor Albus, or Whites, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Menorrhagia or Profuse Menstruation, Irregular Menses or Monthlies, Faintness, Sterility or Barrenness, Cessation of the Menses at the "Turn of Life," Hysterics, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the Uterine Organs.

CAUTION.—This medicine must not be taken during pregnancy, especially during the first months, as it is sure to produce miscarriage. Directions with medicine. PRICE 75 CENTS A BOTTLE.

For sale by all apothecaries in Saco and Biddeford. 1tf

NEW COAL YARD.

SUPERIOR SCRANTON,

Furnace and Egg Size

COAL!

Screened at 5.75, and delivered in Saco or Biddeford.

Orders left at Stillman Gurney's or Albert Cummings's Stores or with the subscribers promptly attended to. A fair share of patronage respectfully solicited. Coal weighed by Mr. Patten on his new Fairbanks' Scales.

ABEL HERSEY,
J. H. HERSEY.

PROPRIETORS' WHARF.

Saco, Oct. 1, 1860. tf

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

DR. J. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS

FOR FEMALES.

Infallible in correcting irregularities and removing obstructions from whatever cause and always successful as a preventive.

The above named GOLDEN PILLS have been used in the Private Practice of Dr. DUPONCO for over THIRTY YEARS with unparalleled SUCCESS in almost every case, and it is only at the earnest solicitation of THOUSANDS OF LADIES who have successfully used them, that he is induced to make them Public, by appointing agents and advertising them in order that ALL who may be suffering from the above complaints may find in the above Pills a *Preventive Relief* and a permanent Cure. Consequently, he has appointed an agent in every city and town in the Union, where these Pills may be obtained.

Price $1 per Box.

Sold by Dr. E. G. STEVENS, (Druggist) Liberty St., *General Agent for Biddeford and Saco.*

Ladies! by sending him $1.00 through the *Biddeford Post Office*, can have the Pills sent them (confidentially) by mail. These Pills are *counterfeited*, don't touch them unless you see the Signature of S. D. Howe on every box—all others are unsafe. 6m10

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

In the whole history of Medical Discoveries NO REMEDY has performed so many or such remarkable cures of the numerous affections of the Throat, Lungs, and Chest—of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma—or of Consumption itself, as this far-famed long-tried and justly celebrated *Balsam*.

At this season of the year few escape the influence of some of the above complaints; all therefore should be provided with the remedy *par excellence*.

The following letter just received from a gentleman well known in the region of Westfield, Mass:—

WESTFIELD, MASS, 25th Nov. 1858.

S. W. FOWLE & Co., BOSTON.—*Gents*:—I cheerfully give you my testimony, and moreover, am desirous that the public should know the claims which your invaluable preparation of *Wistar's Balsam* have to their attention.

About a year since I was attacked with a severe and distressing cough, followed by emaciation, night sweats, and other symptoms of approaching disease.

I tried many remedies of no avail, and so alarming did my case appear that my friends entertained serious fears for my recovery.

At this juncture I purchased a bottle of *Wistar's Balsam*, and at once began to mend, and by the time two bottles had been exhausted, I had entirely regained my health and strength. I shall always keep it in my family.

DEAN GRAY, JR.,
of the firm of LOOMIS, LEWIS & Co.

DR. FERLEIGH, of Saugerties, N. Y., says he cured Liver Complaint of four years standing, that would not yield to the usual remedies.

ABRAHAM SCHLIMAN, M. D., of Boundbrook, N. J says it is the best medicine for Consumption in every stage, that he has ever known.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Prepared by S. W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for sale by J. Sawyer and Augustus Sawyer, Biddeford; Gilman & Kimball, Saco; E. A. Bragdon, York; Joseph Curtis, Wells; Samuel Hanson, Buxton Centre; C. M. Hutchinson, West Buxton; Clark & Brackett, Limington; and by dealers everywhere. 4w40

COUGHS AND COLDS

Are always disagreable, often dangerous.—A few repetitions, and bronchitis or consumption may be the result. But you may cure them pleasantly, promptly, and permanently. *HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC COUGH, OR FEVER PILLS*, always do the work. You need only take the pleasant sugar pills, and your cough is gone, and cold cured, as by enchantment. Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents; six boxes, $1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; case of fifteen boxes, and book $2.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of price. Address

DR. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

Sold by A. Sawyer, Biddeford. 4w 40

Are You Insured?

The subscriber, having been appointed an Agent for several of the *best* Insurance Companies in the country, is prepared to take risks on Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise, &c. And also Marine risks on Vessels, Freights and Cargoes, on terms consistent with solvency and fair profit.

1yr28 CHAS. FRED TOWLE.

Brighton Market—Sept. 27.

At market, 1500 Beeves, 700 Stores, 7000 Sheep, 600 Swine.

PRICES—*Beef Cattle.*—Extra, $6 00; first quality, 7 25 a 7 50; second, $6 75 a 0 00; third, 4 50 a 5 00.

Working Oxen.—$85, 90 a 100.

Milch Cows.—$45 a 50; common, 19 a 20.

Veal Calves.—$3 a 4.

Yearlings—$7 a 9; two yrs. old, 10 a 12; three yrs. old, 14 a 17.

Hides—6c per lb. *Calf Skins.*—10c a 12 per lb.

Sheep and Lambs.—$1 25 a 150; extra, 2, 3 a 3 50.

Pelts.—50c a $1 75 each.

Swine.—Stores, wholesale, 6½; retail 7c; Spring pigs, 7c; retail 7½ a 8c; fat hogs, undressed, none.

Beeves are sold by the head, at prices equal to the value per pound of the estimated weight of beef in the quarter, together with the fifth quarter, or the hide and tallow, at the same price, at a skrinkage from live weight agreed on by the parties—varying from 28 to 34 per cent.

Total number of cars, 386.

Remarks.—Market remains nearly the same as last week, a few pair of extra cattle sold as high as $8 per 100. Sheep and Lambs, sales quick at a slight advance.

Boston Market—Sept. 29.

Flour—Sales of common brands Western at $5 25 a 5 50; fancy brands at 5 62½ a 575; extras 5 80 a 6 00 and superior at 6 50 a 6 75 per barrel. Southern is firmer at 6 25 for fancy; 6 50 a 7 00 for extras; and 7 50 a 8 50 for superior.

Corn—Yellow 75 a 77; mixed 74c per bushel.

Oats—Northern and Canada, 42 a 45c per bush.

Rye—85 a 86c per bush.

Hay—Eastern, pressed, at $22 to 23 per ton.

MARRIAGES.

In Portsmouth, Sept. 24, by Rev. Mr. Patterson, Mr. William G. Miller, to Miss Sarah Furber, eldest daughter of John M. Furber, Esq. of Newington.

In Dover, 21st inst., by Rev. Jas. M. Buckley, Daniel Grant, Esq., of Great Falls to Miss Mary A. Hill, of Ogdensburg, N. Y.

In Kennebunkport, on the 2nd inst. by the Rev. J. Perrin, Mr. Hiram Fenderson to Miss Adeline M. Wakefield, both of Saco.

DEATHS.

In Saco, Sept. 23d, Mr. Charles H. Underwood, aged 33 years and 3 months.

In Saco, Sept. 23d, of consumption, Mr. Augustus Kimball, aged 23 years.

In York, Sept. 10, Horton Cleaves, youngest son of Capt. Wm. A. and Valeria E. Lord, aged 10m and 21 days.

In Berwick, Sept. 22, Elijah Dyer, aged 63. Eunice E. Knox, aged 19 years and 5 months. Sept. 18, Isaac, son of the late Isaac F., and Julia Lord, aged 16 months.

In Dover, 23d inst., Mr. Matthew Kelley, aged 65 years.

In New York, 19th inst., Capt. Jeremiah P. Trefethen, of Kittery, aged 52—commander of ship Portsmouth.

In Dayton, Sept. 23, after a distressing illness of five weeks, of Typhoid fever, John F. Nason, son of James and Lydia Nason of Lyman, aged 20 years and 10 mo., and 22 days.

In Saco, Sept. 21, George D. O., only son of Thomas and Anna Collington, aged 13 months 6 days

In Lowell, Mass., Sept. 26th, aged 13 months and 6 days, Jonas H. McDuffer, son of Jonas and Jane McDuffer.

NEW CITY HALL, BIDDEFORD.

MISS KIMBERLY,

Has the honor of announcing to the citizens of Biddeford and Saco, that she has engaged the elegant

NEW CITY HALL,

which will be ready for occupancy about

THE FIRST OF OCTOBER,

and that she will have the honor of presenting to them the great sensation drama, in 5 acts, illustrating the institution of slavery, written by the most successful dramatist of the age, Mr. DION BOURCICAULT, called

THE OCTOROON,

—OR,—

Life in Louisiana.

ZOE, (an Octoroon Slave.) - MISS KIMBERLY

The company consists of

EIGHTEEN STAR PERFORMERS!!

among whom may be specially mentioned,

NED MARSTON,
The Glorious Comedian,

HATTIE LANG,
A beautiful Actress and Dancer,

EBEN W. WATSON,
A fine melo dramatic artist.

Miss Kimberly paid the author of the Octoroon ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for the exclusive right to perform the same,—and no other parties have any right to play it.

The precise date of opening and further particulars will be given in future advertisements.

Miss Kimberly will occupy the hall immediately on its completion, and it is now expected to be ready certainly by or about the 1st of Oct.

All additional particulars may be learned on application to Frank Atkinson, Proprietor of the Biddeford House.

People in neighboring towns should make up excursion parties to come and see the Octoroon. 37

RULES AND REGULATIONS

—FOR THE—

YORK COUNTY

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR

To be held in Saco,

OCTOBER 9, 10 & 11, 1860.

First Day—Tuesday.

All entries must be made with the Secretary, JOHN HAWSON, or with his assistants.

The Hall will be opened for the reception of articles for the Fair on Monday morning Oct. 8th, and the Secretary will be in attendance there.

The Secretary is requested to make no entries for the Hall from the towns of Saco and Biddeford after Monday evening Oct. 8th, and none from other towns in the County after 9 o'clock on the morning of the Show. Entries may be made by mail or otherwise, any time previous to the Show. Stock entries may be made with an assistant Secretary at the entrance to the Society's Grounds, till 10 o'clock on the morning of the Show.

Persons wishing to exhibit articles or stock for show or sale only, by attaching their names to the same, have leave to do so, by entry with the Secretary.

All animals designed for exhibition or premium must be in the place assigned them on the Agricultural Grounds before 10 o'clock on the morning of the Show. The manufactured articles, paintings, fruits and flowers, will be exhibited in the Town Hall; Agricultural implements, machines, carriages, sleighs, &c., in the ante-room opposite the Selectmen's room—and must be in their places before 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

The articles of manufacture, except machines, where it may be necessary for the operators to be present, must be exhibited without the name of the owner.

The committees will commence their examination at 10 o'clock, A. M., and it is expected that the Committees, who are to examine articles in the Hall, will finish their examination in the forenoon, so that such days may be arranged for the Fair to be open in the afternoon.

The Fair, at the Town Hall, will be open at 2 o'clock, P. M., and remain open until five, and from 6 1-2 in the evening until 9 1-2. Life members of the Society can obtain their tickets only of Roscoe L. Bowers, Treasurer; yearly members, or persons not members can obtain tickets of the Treasurer, at Hodsdon's and Mitchell's Stores, Saco; at Geo. C. Boyden's, Biddeford, and at the Hall door at the time of exhibition. Price 12 1-2 cents; Children under 12, half price.

A bow or chain halter must be furnished by the owner of Stock, so that all may be tied to stanchions.

The competitors for the premiums on Stock, or their agents must be with their Stock at 10 o'clock, A. M., Oct. 9, and remain until it is examined—should they be absent, the Committee will pass the Stock and proceed to the next.

No animal must be taken from the place assigned, until 4 o'clock, P. M., and articles of Manufacture, Implements of Husbandry, &c., must remain in the place of exhibition until such time as the Trustees shall determine.

Fat Cattle, Bulls, Cows, Heifers, Swine, Sheep and Fowls will be examined at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Working Oxen will be drawn up for Exhibition upon the track at 10 1-2, A. M., and will proceed under the direction of the Committee to the place assigned for the trial of strength.

The teamsters under 18 years of age will display their skill in driving, on the grounds, at 2 o'clock, P. M., under the direction of the Committee on Working Oxen.

The Exhibition of Horses will take place at 2 1-2 P. M., and be continued through the afternoon.

All persons desirous to buy, sell or exchange Horses or Cattle are invited to be present, and bring their Stock.

Second Day—Wednesday.

The Fair in the Town Hall will be open at 9 o'clock in the morning, and remain open until 12 1-2, and from 2 till 5, P. M., and 6 1-2 till 9 1-2 in the evening.

The Ploughing Match will commence at 2 o'clock, A. M., in the Wakefield field, so called, on James Street.

Those who enter for Ploughing must have their teams ready by the time specified; and such teams from out of town as remain over night for the purpose of ploughing, will be kept at the expense of the Society.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., the track will be open for Horses which will contend for the Society's premiums for trotting.

Third Day—Thursday.

The Fair will be opened and continued in Town Hall, as on previous days.

On the same day at the Society's Ground, Ladies & Masters under 18 years of age, will contend on horseback for the following premiums:

Best riding by Lady,	$5 00
Second,	4.00
Third,	3.00
Fourth,	2.00
Best riding by Master:	$5.00
Second,	4.00
Third,	2.00
Fourth,	2.00

Riding commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

ADMISSION FIFTEEN CENTS!

At 2 o'clock, P. M., there will be a trot upon the Track, open to all horses owned in this County for 30 days prior to entry.

First Premium $25.00; 2d do. $15.00; 3d do. $10.00. Admission 25 cents.

An entry fee of $3 will be charged for horses entering for the purse, and all entries must be made prior to 9 o'clock, A. M., of the 11th.

B. E. Cutter, Esq., will have charge of the Hall during the Show.

Charles H. Milliken, Esq., will assist in arranging Reports of Committees, fix the time of making them public, &c., and Committees are earnestly requested to make up their Reports as soon as their examinations have been made.

Lawrence Jordan, Esq., will have charge of the Fair Ground during the show, and will arrange the lots for plowing.

E. H. BANKS

Has just received the largest and

MOST VARIED STOCK

—OF—

GERMAN BROADCLOTHS,

Black Cassimeres,

BLACK AND FANCY

DOESKINS!!

Silk Mixtures,

VESTINGS, &C.,

EVER BEFORE OFFERED

IN THIS COUNTY!

E. H. BANKS.

Biddeford, Sept. 21, 1860. 39tf

S. T. SHANNON.

Three Departments.

Number One,

FURNITURE, FEATHERS,

—AND—

LOOKING-GLASSES,

CONSISTING of walnut and mahogany parlor C setts, from $25 to $100; oak, landscape, and flowered chamber setts, finished in gold; walnut and mahogany sofas; easy rocking, and parlor chairs, bureaus, sinks, marble-top, walnut and mahogany looking-glasses, cane-seat and common chairs; pine-top and walnut extension tables; star and gothic hat stands; round and cottage bedsteads, white nots, and a great variety of common furniture. Eight and 30 hour CLOCKS, from $1.50 to $8.00. Best live geese, Russia and common feathers; curled hair, cotton, husk, and palm leaf MATTRASSES. Chairs re-painted to order. Looking-glass plates re-set in frames. Children's carriages and chaises. Also, an extensive assortment of gilt, walnut, and imitation rosewood mouldings for picture frames, which will be made to fit the frames at short notice.

Number Two,

CARPETS, CURTAINS, AND CORNICES.

A large assortment of tapestry, 3 ply, super, extra fine, common, cotton, and hemp carpetings; also 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, and 8-4 painted carpets, of splendid styles and patterns; also, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 white and check mattings. A fair assortment of cornices.—Also, gold band and painted curtains, venetian blinds, tassels and cord, and picture cords of various shades; Putnam's and Bailey's curtain fixtures; cotton and wool damasks.

Lounges made to order. Sofas and mahogany chairs upholstered and varnished. Carpets cut and matched, and painted carpets fitted and nailed to the floor. Wool, manilla, jute, and alicant mats.

Number Three,

PAPER HANGINGS & BORDERS.

A large and elegant assortment of common, satin and gold room papers, from 6 cents to $1 00 a roll.—Gold, velvet and common borders, with a great variety of other goods generally found in a Furniture and Carpet store, all of which will be sold at satisfactory prices.

S. T. SHANNON,

OPPOSITE THE SACO HOUSE,

Saco, Sept. 28, 1860. 6w40

OPENED THIS WEEK

—AT—

MERRILL'S,

NEW FALL GOODS,

Embracing the usual variety of

Silks,

Shawls,

Cloaks,

and

Dress Goods,

To which he would call the special attention of purchasers.

T. L. MERRILL.

Biddeford, Sept., 1860.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS.

We have now in stock a large assortment of

CLOAKS,

To which we would call the special

Attention of Customers.

We manufacture our Garments, and

CAN SELL THEM AT THE

VERY LOWEST PRICES

We have also a large stock of

CLOAK CLOTHS,

In every Color, Quality & Price.

TASSELS & TRIMMINGS!

Garments made to Order

At the shortest notice.

T. L. MERRILL,

NO. 1 UNION BLOCK.

Biddeford, Sept., 1860. 40tf

G. K. GOODWIN & CO'S

ROYAL MENAGERIE,

—AND—

Great Moral Exhibition.

For attraction, a Menagerie surpasses anything that can possibly be gotten up. The innocent recreation and instruction it affords are universally acknowledged on all sides. It derives its support from the learned, the moral and the religious. Menageries are regarded as orthodox, and the Elephant and the Monkey find an audience in places where the equestrian exercises are prohibited by legal statute.

A COMPLETE MENAGERIE—THE ONLY ONE IN AMERICA.

AN ENTIRE NEW OUTFIT.

NEW FIVE CENTRE POLE WATER PROOF CANVAS.

This mammoth Zoological Enterprise is the largest and most perfect ever attempted.

Unprecedented Success,

A favorable opportunity now presents itself to Parents and Guardians who wish to amuse and instruct their children in the

Great Study of Natural History.

COLOSSAL GOLDEN BARGE, drawn by six dapple grey horses. Barge will be occupied by SILLOWAY'S CORNET BAND, assisted by JNO. FORBES, Champion Trick Drummer.

The two great WAR ELEPHANTS, Gladiator and mate, will be performed by that celebrated African hunter, B. F. Driesbach.

Herr Driesbach Shaw will enter the den of Wild Animals, afternoon and evening.

The list of Animals is large and varied, including among many others two Mammoth WAR ELEPHANTS, the finest specimens ever captured.

The only HORNED HORSE in America.

Seven Lions, one of which is NERO the handsomest black mane Lion on Exhibition in the World, while in striking contrast may be seen TWO DIMINUTIVE BABY LIONS, and in secure Cages Tigers, Leopards, with other Animals, Birds, &c., numbering

NEARLY ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY

Different Specimens! Requiring the services of upwards of TWO HUNDRED men and horses, in transporting and exhibiting this matchless Zoological Collection.

CHARLES GASSETT, Acting Manager.

Engagement of MONS. BALDWIN, The Wonderful Equilibrist.

" " DOCT. COMBES, The Stilt Performer.

" " NAPOLEON HARVEY, The Animal Trainer.

" " JOHN S. FORBES, The Champion Trick Drummer of the World.

" " WM. HORN, The Celebrated Pantomiminist and Jester.

" " HERR DRIESBACH SHAW, The Lion King.

The Intellectual Ponies; Robin Grey, Cupid, May Fly and Black Diamond; from Cook's Royal Amphitheatre, London.

Comical and Grotesque Acts of the Circle by the Trick Pony May Fly, and the Brazilian Ape Riders, with the Greatest Novelty ever presented the public.

Grand Comic Double Violin Act by J. S. Forbes and Mons Shaffer.

The Educated Bull Don Juan, Jr., in feats of Wonderful Sagacity

This Mammoth Menagerie and Great Moral Exhibition will exhibit at Saco,

MONDAY AND TUESDAY,

October 8th and 9th.

Afternoon, Doors open at 1 1-2 o'clock.—Evening, at 6 1 2. Tickets 25cts.

☞ The Procession will enter the City at about 10 o'clock, A. M., and parade through the principal streets.

SAMUEL MOORE,

Saw Filing & Job Carpentry,

1yr23 Deering's Building, Chestnut St.

THE

ONLY DISCOVERY

Worthy of any Confidence for

RESTORING

THE BALD AND GREY.

Many, since the great discovery of Prof. Wood have attempted not only to imitate his restorative, but profess to have discovered something that would produce results identical; but they have all come and gone, being carried away by the wonderful results of Prof. Wood's preparation, and have been forced to leave the field to its resistless sway. Read the following

Bath, Me., April 18th, 1860.

Prof. O. J. Wood & Co.: Gents:—The letter I wrote you in 1856 concerning your valuable Hair Restorative, and which you have published in this vicinity and elsewhere, has given rise to many enquiries touching the facts in the case. The enquiries are, first, is it a fact of my habitation and name, as stated in the communication; second, is it true of all therein contained; third, does my hair still continue to be in good order and of natural color? To all I can and do answer invariably yes. My hair is even better than in any stage of my life for forty years past, more soft, thrifty, and better colored; the same is true of my whiskers, and the only cause why it is not generally true, is that the substance is washed off by frequent ablution of the face, when if care were used by wiping the face in close connection with the whiskers, the same result will follow as the hair. I have been in the receipt of a great number of letters from all parts of New England, asking if my hair still continues to be good; as there is so much fraud in the manufacture and sale of various compounds as well as this, it has, no doubt, been basely imitated and been used, not only without any good effect, but to absolute injury. I have not used any of your restorative of any account for some months, and yet my hair is as good as ever, and hundreds have examined it with surprise, as I am now 61 years old and not a grey hair on my head or on my face; and to prove this fact, I send you a lock of my hair taken off the past week. I received your factor of two quart bottles last summer, for which I am very grateful; I gave it to my friends and thereby induced them to try it, many were skeptical until after trial, and then purchased and used it with universal success. I will ask as a favor, that you send me a test by which I can discover fraud in the restorative, sold by many, I fear, without authority from you. A pure article will insure success, and I believe where good effects do not follow, the failure is caused by the impure article, which curses the inventor of the good. I deem it my duty as heretofore, to keep you apprised of the continued effect on my hair, as I assure all who enquire of me of my unshaken opinion of its valuable results.

I remain, dear sir, yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

Aaron's Run, Ky., Nov. 20, 1858.

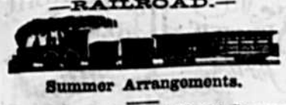
Prof. O. J Wood: Dear sir:—I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using one bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of restoratives extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now candor and justice compel me to announce to whoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to all who may feel the necessity of it. Respectfully, yours,

Rev. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S. This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited; but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert it if you wish; if not, destroy and say nothing. Yours, &c., Rev. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes viz

Portland, Saco, & Portsmouth —RAILROAD.—



Summer Arrangements.

ON and after Monday, April 2d, 1860, Passenger Trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Portland for Biddeford at 7.30, 8.45 A. M., and 3.00 P. M.
" Biddeford for Boston at 9.28 A. M., and 3.43 P. M.
" Biddeford for Portland at 9.30, 11.43 A. M. and 7.13 P. M.

Freight Trains each way daily!

SACO AND BIDDEFORD TRAINS.

Leave Portland for Saco and Biddeford at 7.30 A. M.,
" Biddeford for Portland at 9.30 A. M.

Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, a Steam Boat train leaves Portland at 5 o'clock, P. M., and on the arrival of the Boat from Bangor, leaves Boston same days at 5 o'clock, P. M. These trains will take and leave passengers at way stations.

JOHN RUSSELL, Jr., SUPERINTENDENT.

Portland, April 2, 1860. 15tf

PORTLAND AND NEW YORK STEAMERS.

SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

SPRING ARRANGEM'NT

The splendid and fast Steamships Chesapeake, Capt. Sydney Crowell, and Patapsco, Capt. E. E. Vaill, will until further notice run as follows:

☞ Leaves Brown's Wharf, Portland, *EVERY WEDNESDAY* and *SATURDAY*, at 5 o'clock P. M. and leave Pier 12 North River, New York, *EVERY WEDNESDAY* and *SATURDAY*, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The vessels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route for travelers between New York and Maine.

Passage, $5.00, including meals and State Rooms.

Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John. They also connect at New York with Steamers for Baltimore, Savannah and Washington.

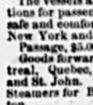
Shippers are requested to send their Freight to the boat before 4 P. M. on the day that she leaves Portland.

For Freight and Passage apply to
EMERY & FOX, Brown's Wharf, Portland.
H. B. CROMWELL & Co., Pier 12, North River N.Y

May 18th, 1860. 48tf

PORTLAND AND BOSTON LINE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT!!



The splendid new sea-going Steamers Forest City, Lewiston, and Montreal, will until further notice run as follows:

Leave Atlantic Wharf, Portland, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 9 o'clock P. M., and Central Wharf, Boston, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Fare—In Cabin, $1.25. On Deck, $1.00.

N. B. Each boat is furnished with a large number of State Rooms, for the accommodation of ladies and families; and travellers are reminded that by taking this line, much saving of time and expense will be made, and that the inconvenience of arriving in Boston at late hours of the night will be avoided.

The boats arrive in season for passengers to take the earliest trains out of the city.

The Company are not responsible for baggage to an amount exceeding $50 in value, and that personal, unless notice is given and paid for at the rate of one passenger for every $500 additional value.

☞ Freight taken as usual.

L. BILLINGS, Agent.

Portland, May 18, 1860. 41tf

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA COMPOUND.

A sure cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia in its worst form. The undersigned hereby certify that they have used "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound," for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and have in every case found immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harrassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.

S. Hancock, Jr., 20 South Market st., *Boston*; W. H. Allen, *Boston*; Henry A. Fuller, 18 South Market st., *Boston*; Samuel Wales, Jr., City Hotel, *Boston*; Geo. H. Plummer, 1 Meverick Square, *East Boston*; Henry D. Gardiner, Webster st., *East Boston*; Abram Weeks, Webster st., *Boston*; Capt. Chas. G. Dolliver, *East Boston*.

The best medicine for the disease I ever saw.—*CHAS. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House, Boston.*

Have been afflicted with Rheumatism in its worst form, and was entirely cured by the use of one bottle.—*A. W. BRYER, Matthews' Building, commercial St., Boston.*

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has entirely relieved me from sufferings of several years' standing.—*W. E. HODGKINS, No. 1 Old State House, Boston.*

After suffering with Rheumatism for 20 years, I was entirely cured by the use of two bottles of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound.—*NORMAN T. AYERS, 75 Franklin st., Boston.*

The Rheumatic Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of people for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit. It may be given to children with perfect safety.

At wholesale, by MACY & JENKINS, 67 Liberty Street, New York.

Principal Depot—87 Kilby St., Boston.

None genuine unless signed by
CHARLES F. GARDINER.

For sale in Biddeford by Dr. J. Sawyer, Wm. C. Dyer, and Dr. E. G. Stevens. In Saco by S. S. Mitchell and S. P. Shaw, and the dealers through the country. 1yr37

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Located at Boston.

Nov. 30, 1858.

Distributed $312,000 among its Policy Holders.

Retaining $1,038,850 21 in Stocks and Funds all well secured, to meet such losses as may occur.

They invite all who wish to be insured to examine their terms, condition and standing, before entering other companies.

I am Agent for the above Company, also for several Mutual and Stock Fire Insurance Companies of the best standing, among which are the Saco, Atlantic, and Springfield.

Inquire at Ivory Dame's Hat Store, or at my residence, on Main Street, Saco.

1yr39 DOMINICUS JORDAN.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his farm for sale, situated in Buxton, on the Saco road, one-quarter of a mile from Salmon Falls Village. Said farm contains about 60 acres of good land—buildings nearly new and in good repair—water conveyed in pipes to house and barn. The place cuts from 15 to 20 tons of hay, all of good quality.

This is a desirable piece of property, and those looking for farms are invited to call and examine.

C. H. PEASE.

Post Office address, Hollis, Me. 37

NOTICE.

JUST Received, two cargoes of Lumber from Bangor, and for sale at our Lumber yard, Alfred st

J. & S. L. SWEETSIR.

Biddeford, May 17, 1860. 21tf

Groceries, Flour, Corn, —AND— Provision Store.

H. & P. FORD, have on hand at the store recently occupied by Horace Ford on Liberty Street, a large and well selected stock of choice

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

And such other articles as are usually found in a well conducted Grocery establishment, all of which they will sell at the lowest market prices, to the old customers of H. Ford & Co., or to others who may be disposed to buy of the new firm of H. & P. Ford.

FLOUR and CORN,

They intend to keep themselves supplied with Flour of the various kinds, including the choicest brands, which they will sell by wholesale or retail, also corn in quantities to suit purchasers.

Buyers of Teas, Coffee, Spices, and other Groceries will find a good stock to select from at our store.

H. & P. FORD.

Biddeford, Feb. 15, 1860. 8tf

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

1859.—*A Benevolent Institution, established by special endowment for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and epidemic diseases.*

The Directors of this well known Institution in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism, or Selfabuse, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year. The consulting Surgeon is authorized to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all who apply by letter with a description of their condition (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.), and in cases of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINE FREE OF CHARGE.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Selfabuse, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE) on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage. Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of Sexual Diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

1yr13

"USE THE BEST!"

MRS. WILSON'S HAIR REGENERATOR.

The Regenerator is put up in two sizes, and retails for 50 cents for pint bottles, and $1 for quart bottles. The quart bottles are much the cheapest.

Who wants a Good Head of Hair? Use Mrs. Wilson's Hair Regenerator and Hair Dressing.

Please read a few certificates from the following reliable and well known people.

Messrs. Henry P. Wilson & Co.—My wife is now using your Regenerator for the hair, and pronounces it far superior to anything she ever used for the hair. It is easily applied, does not soil in the least—has no disagreeable odor, increases the growth of hair, prevents it falling off, and often cures the headache. I forward you this certificate unsolicited, because I think an article that will do what your Hair Regenerator will, should be widely known. I think it is the best article for the hair now in use. *Respectfully, &c.,*
Rev. JACOB STEVENS, Newburyport, Ms.

"I like the Hair Regenerator and Dressing very much." Rev. Geo. W. Woodbridge, Hartford, Ct.

"I unhesitatingly pronounce it an invaluable article from the effect on my own head."
S. A. Hill, wife of Rev. Henry Hill, Manchester, N. H.

"It rendered my hair soft and glossy."
Minot Farrar, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

"I feel confident that it operates NOT as a dye, but to restore the roots to their natural healthy state."
Rev. E. M. Kelloc, Nashua, N. H.

"I most cheerfully recommend it to all persons."
Rev. C. Russell, Littleton, N. H.

November 1,

Messrs. Henry P. Wilson & Co.: I have no hesitancy in saying, in my opinion, Mrs. Wilson's Hair Regenerator and Hair Dressing are the best hair preparations now in use. I shall continue to use them with pleasure.
Rev. H. H. HARTWELL, Lawrence, Mass.

November,

Messrs. Henry P. Wilson & Co.: I have used your Hair Regenerator and Hair Dressing, and have received great benefit from them. I deem the articles worthy of high commendation, and cheerfully recommend them to all who want to restore gray hair to its original color, or to any who are troubled with dandruff, or a disagreeable itching of the head, or humors, or to those whose hair is falling from the head.
Rev. G. W. H. CLARK, Great Falls, N. H.

Messrs. Henry P. Wilson & Co.: I deem Mrs. Wilson's Hair Regenerator and Hair Dressing the standard articles of all hair preparations. I have, in many instances, known them to restore the hair where it had fallen off, remove dandruff, restore the hair to its original color, cure entirely the most painful headaches—and in some instances most serious humors. Personally, I have been a sharer in several of these benefits.
Rev. HENRY HILL, Manchester, N. H.

MRS. WILSON'S COCOA-NUT OIL HAIR DRESSING.

Mrs. Wilson's Hair Dressing is put up in large bottles, and retails for 37 cts. per bottle, and for dressing the hair of any person, young or old, there is not its equal in the world. It will make the hair everything you wish it to be, and moreover, it has a perfume that is infinitely superior to any of the fashionable extracts, either foreign or American, which alone should entitle it to a place on every lady's toilet table.

Use the Regenerator before retiring at night, and in the morning apply a little of the Dressing, and your hair will be even more lifelike in color and beauty.

Use nothing on your hair but these preparations, and use these according to directions, and we warrant you a good healthy head of hair.

Manufactured and sold at wholesale by Henry P. Wilson & Co., Manchester, N. H., to whom all letters should be addressed.

Wholesale Agents, H. H. HAY & CO., Portland
Sold in Saco by S. P. Shaw, in Biddeford by A. Sawyer. 1yr37

The Great Indian Remedy, FOR FEMALES, DR. MATTISON'S INDIAN EMENAGOGUE!!

This celebrated Female Medicine, possessing virtues unknown of anything else of the kind, and proving effectual after all others have failed, is prepared from an Indian plant used by the natives for the same purpose from time immemorial, and now for the first time offered to the public. It is designed for both *married and single ladies*, and is the very best thing known for the purpose, as it will bring on the *monthly sickness* in cases of obstruction, after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. This may seem incredible, but a cure is guaranteed *in all cases*, or the price will be refunded. 1000 bottles have been sold in eighteen months *without a single failure* when taken as directed, and without the least injury to health *in any case*. ☞ Put up in two ounce bottles, with full directions for using, and sent by express, *secure from observation*, to all parts of the country. Prepared and sold *only* at Dr. Mattison's Remedial Institute for Special Diseases, No. 28 Union Street, Providence, R. I.

LIST OF PRICES.

No. 1, (Full strength,) - - $10 per bottle.
No. 2, (Half do - - 5 do do
No. 3, (Eighth do - - 1 do do

All are warranted to cure, but it will require *more* of Nos. 2 and 3, than of No. 1.

CAUTION.—To prevent imposition, Dr. M. will send *free*, by enclosing one stamp as above, a Pamphlet on *DISEASES OF WOMEN*, and on *Private and Chronic Maladies* generally; also circulars giving full information, *with the most undoubted references and testimonials*, without which, no advertising physician, or medicine of this kind is deserving of *ANY CONFIDENCE WHATEVER*. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Write your address *plainly*, and direct to Dr. Mattison, as above.

DR. MATTISON'S REMEDIAL INSTITUTE
FOR SPECIAL DISEASES,
No. 28 Union Street, ... Providence, R. I.

This *specialty* embraces all diseases of a *Private* nature, both of MEN and WOMEN. Consultations by letter or otherwise are *strictly confidential*, and medicines will be sent by Express, secure from observation, to all parts of the country. We also accommodations for patients from abroad, wishing for a secure and quiet Retreat, and good care, until restored to health. *The most undoubted References and Testimonials* sent by mail. Address (with stamp) Dr. N. H. Mattison, as above. 1yr30

The Hair and its Diseases.

DR. B. C. PERRY,
THE CELEBRATED DERMATOLOGIST.

Would respectfully say to the citizens of Saco and Biddeford that he has opened an office at No. 8 Clapp's Block, Congress St., Portland, on the same floor with Dr. Osgood, where he can be consulted by all who are suffering from loss of hair, or premature blanching, and be assured of obtaining relief.

Dr. Perry is prepared to treat successfully the following diseases, all of which are productive of a loss of hair:

Debilitation of the external Skin, Suppressed Secretion, Irritation of the Scalp, Dandruff or Thickened Secretion, Inflammation of the Sensitive Skin, Matterated Secretion, Hair Eaters, Distended or Swollen roots, and Premature Blanching.

This is the only method based upon Physiological principles which has ever been presented to the public for the restoration of the hair.

The Doctor has a number of patients from this vicinity, and he has been induced to insert this notice so that others who are losing, or have lost, their hair can consult him and have it restored. He will remain in Portland until the first of November. The Doctor is prepared to show the most satisfactory testimonials as to his success and ability in treating Capillary Diseases. No charge for consultation or examination.

Sept. 17. 3w38

Pressed Hay,

A quantity of pressed hay of the best quality, for sale by the bale, by the subscriber at Smith's corner.

SAMUEL STIMSON.

Biddeford, April 10, 1860. 15tf

House and Lots! AT AUCTION!

If not Previously disposed of at Private Sale.

That desirable Gothic House and Lot on North Street in Saco, adjoining the well known garden and nursery of S. L. Goodale, Esq., recently occupied by S. Osgood, Esq.—a spacious and perfectly finished house, with unusual conveniences—cemented cellar, with large cistern—5 rooms on the first floor, with pleasant chambers—convenient stable and outhouses connected, and all in good order—in one of the most beautiful localities in town—within five minutes walk of the R. R. Depot.

Also two fine house-lots on North Street, opposite to Scammon Street. Front lot 50 by 132—adjoining lot 54 by 165. Terms liberal. Sale on Saturday, Sept. 15th, at 2 P. M.

For further particulars apply at this office.

The above sale stands adjourned to WEDNESDAY Sept. 26, at 2 o'clock, P. M., ON THE PREMISES.

Saco, Sept. 14, 1860. 2w38

Business Cards.

HUBBARD & EDGERLY,
Counsellors and Attorneys,
North Berwick, Maine.
T. H. HUBBARD. A. EDGERLY.

T. H. HUBBARD,
Notary Public and Commissioner for Mass
1yr26

ROBERT BRADLEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DEALER IN
FLOUR, CORN, OAT, AND FEED,
No. 87 Commercial Street,
(Head of Portland Pier,)
PORTLAND, ... MAINE.
24tf

SAMUEL MOORE,
Saw Filing & Job Carpentry,
1yr23 Deering's Building, Chestnut St.

CHARLES HAMLIN,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
Orland, Hancock County, Me.
1yr3

VALENTINE FREE'S
—FANCY—
DYE HOUSE,
Liberty St., near Covered Bridge,
1yr BIDDEFORD, ME. 6

E. H. HAYES,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
BIDDEFORD, ME.
OFFICE IN SOMES' BLOCK,
Same entrance as City Bank. 1y22

GEO. T. WENTWORTH,
ATTORNEY AND
COUNSELLOR at LAW,
NO. 2 CRYSTAL ARCADE,
18tf BIDDEFORD, MAINE.

New Coffin Warehouse.

J. C. LIBBY,
MANUFACTURER OF
COFFINS!!
Bacon, near Foss St., Biddeford.

Robes and Plates furnished to order, at low prices. Furniture repaired. Saw Filing and Job Work done at short notice. 23

L. A. PLUMB'S
DENTAL
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 16 Union Block, Biddeford.

Teeth Cleansed, Extracted, Inserted and Filled in tip-top shape, at prices within the means of every one. 24tf

L. B. MILLIKEN.
Book Binder, . . . Hayes' Block,
Entrance next door to the Post Office.
Saco, Maine.

Book-binding of all kinds neatly and promply executed.

Saco July 24, 1857

J. S. HALE,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON;
BIDDEFORD, MAINE.

Office—Liberty Street, 2d door above Union Block.

☞ Particular attention given to all diseases of a scrofulous nature, and canker humors; and such complaints as are peculiarly incidental to females. Perfect satisfaction warranted. 35tf

WILLIAM J. COPELAND,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
Salmon Falls, (Rollinsford, N. H.)
Over the Salmon Falls Bank. 20

NATHANIEL HOBBS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
1tyr NORTH BERWICK, ME.

J. N. ANTHOIN,
BLACKSMITH,
AND DEALER IN
IRON AND STEEL, WAGON SPRINGS, AXLES,
CROW-BARS, PICK-AXES, WASHERS,
CARRIAGE BOLTS, DOOR ROLLERS, MALLABLE IRON, &c., &c.
Alfred Street, Biddeford, Feb. 21, 1860 9tf

STILLMAN B. ALLEN,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
KITTERY, York County, Maine,

Will attend to legal business in the Courts of York and Rockingham Counties; and will pay special attention to the collection of demands and other business in Portsmouth and in Kittery, York and Eliot. He will also prosecute Pension, Bounty Land, and other claims against the government.

Refers to Hon. D. Goodenow, Hon. Wm. C. Allen and N. D. Appleton, Esq., Alfred, Me., and Wm. H. Y. Hacket and A. R. Hatch, Esqs., Portsmouth.

☞ The highest cash price paid for Land Warrants. 1y22

COFFIN WAREHOUSE.
T. P. S. DEARING,
MANUFACTURER OF
COFFINS,
At the old stand,
DEARING'S BUILDING,
Chestnut Street, Biddeford, Me.

Keeps constantly on hand the *Largest* and *Best* assortment of Coffins in York County, which will be finished in a superior style and furnished to order at low prices.

Also, Crane's Patent Metallic Burial Casket, *the best article of the kind ever invented.*

Robes, Plates, &c., furnished to order. 5tf

CHARLES O. GERRISH
RE-MAKES ALL KINDS OF WATCHES,
—AT—
CATARACT BLOCK, FACTORY ISLAND,
1yr SACO. 4

J. & D. MILLER,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
FLOUR, OATS, SHORTS AND FEED,
Commercial street, Head of Portland Pier
PORTLAND, ME.
N. J. MILLER, JR. 1yr21 D. W. MILLER.

PHILIP EASTMAN & SON,
Counsellors and Attorneys,
Main Street, Corner of Pepperell Square.
23tf SACO.

Freedom Notice.

THIS is to certify that I, James Severance, have given to my son Jacob A. Severance, his time during the remainder of his minority, and I shall not pay any debts of his contracting, or claim his earnings after this date.

JAMES SEVERANCE.

Witness—James A. Bradeen.
Hollis, Aug. 27, 1860. 3w37

BIDDEFORD
MARBLE WORKS.
ADAMS & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Biddeford and vicinity that they have opened a shop on Chestnut Street, a few doors west of the Post Office, for the manufacture of

Grave Stones, Tablets,
MONUMENTS,
TABLE AND COUNTER TOPS, &C., &C.

Also, Soap Stone Boiler Tops, Funnel Stones, Stove Linings, &c.

Work done with neatness and dispatch and warranted to give satisfaction. Orders solicited.

Biddeford, 27, 1860. 1yr36

Corn & Oats.

3,000 Bushels Yellow Mealing Corn.
400 bushels Southern Oats, in fine order; for sale by
JOHN GILPATRIC.
Saco, July 6th, 1860. 28tf

For Sale.

FARM FOR SALE

Pleasantly situated in the town of York, one mile from Ogunquit Harbor, formerly owned by the late Theodore Littlefield.

Said farm contains about ninety acres of superior land, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, and woodland. It is well watered and mostly fenced with stone wall.

On the premises is a good house, outbuildings, a large barn, and about two hundred Apple Trees.

Farming Utensils included in the sale, if wanted by the purchaser.

Terms of payment made easy.

For further particulars, inquire of B. Maxwell Ogunquit, Wells, Me.

PHEBE LITTLEFIELD.

August 10, 1860 4mos34

For Sale.

The farm now occupied by Joel McIntire, in the town of Dayton, near Goodwin's Mills, containing about sixty acres of good land, with buildings on the same.

4tf Inquire of WM. PERKINS, Saco, Me

Four House Lots FOR SALE!!

Situated on Spring's Island, four lots, and one lot on Emery's Lane, adjoining the house occupied by Charles Meeds. Will be sold at reasonable rates on application to DAVID TUXBURY.

Saco, July 13, 1860.—29tf

FOR SALE.

A complete set of Grist Mill Machinery, consisting of two tub wheels with shafts, gearing, elevator, &c., for two run of stone. Also two set of stones, one of Burr, and the other granite. Also two bolts, a smut machine, cob cracker, crane, grain boxes, &c.

The above machinery has been recently running in Mitchel's Mill, so called, and is built in a very thorough manner and upon the most improved plan, both for convenience and utility. For particulars apply to WM. LORD.

Kennebunk, March 26, 1860. tf14

House for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his house, situated on Pike Street, near Pool Street. The house is nearly finished. The lot is three rods on Pike St., and running back ten rods. There is a well of good water on the lot.

Any one wishing to buy a house will find it a good bargain. JAMES F. B. WATERHOUSE.

Biddeford, Sept. 23, 1859. 39tf

FARM FOR SALE!

A small Farm for sale, situated on the Portland Road, less than one mile from Saco village, containing 23 Acres of Land, consisting of Tillage and Pasturing.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises. CHARLES TRULL.

Saco, April 8, 1859. 15tf

For Sale or to Let!

THE Stores on Pepperell Square, occupied by the subscriber. Said Stores will be sold on long credit, or leased for a term of one to five years, at a fair rent. Should the occupant wish to continue the Corn and Flour business, he can be furnished with capital to carry on the business by giving good security.

JOHN GILPATRIC.

Saco, March 30, 1860. tf14

FOR SALE, LOT AND BUILDINGS.

A lot of six acres, under improvement, near the intersection of Hill street with the Guinea road, with the buildings thereon—consisting of a story and a half house, built two years ago, and nearly finished, and a small barn.

Terms of sale easy, for further particulars enquire of Mrs. MARY LANE,
No 9 Pepperell Block.

Two Houses for Sale

THE TWO DWELLING HOUSES on Main Street, Saco, now occupied by Gen. A. H. Boyd and Charles E. Stowers, are offered for sale on very favorable terms.

Connected with each house is an excellent Fruit Garden, and all conveniences for a first class residence. The Houses are in perfect repair, and offer great inducements to those desiring to purchase an elegant residence. Title perfect. For terms of sale, &c., apply to E. R. WIGGIN.

Saco, August 26, 1859. 35

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, situated in Kennebunkport, on the road leading from Kennebunkport village to Biddeford. Said farm contains about one hundred acres, forty of which is covered with wood and timber. The other part of said farm is divided into tillage and pasture. Said farm is well watered, and cuts about forty tons of hay. Buildings new and in good repair, and all finished Said buildings are painted and well shaded with ornamental trees. This is one of the best farms in Kennebunkport, is conveniently located with reference to school, meeting houses, markets, &c., and offers a rare chance for any one wishing to purchase, and settle upon a good farm Said farm will be sold in whole or in part.—Terms of payment made easy.

AARON C. RICKER.

Kennebunkport, March 23, 1860. 13tf

LIQUORS
FOR SALE AT THE
CITY AGENCY, FOR ALL LAWFUL PURPOSES.

A carefully selected stock of Liquors, suitable for medicinal, mechanical and manufacturing uses, as pure as can be obtained, and as low as any of like quality sold elsewhere under the forbearance of the law.

Agencies of other towns furnished with reliable liquors on reasonable terms.

Also, a well bought stock of prime family Flour, Groceries and West India Goods—low for cash.

Highest cash price paid for eggs and first quality of family butter.

Sign of CITY LIQUOR AGENCY, opposite the new engine house, Liberty Street.

P. M. HAINES

Biddeford, Aug. 3, 1860. 32tf

Exchange Hotel.

Nos. 312, 314, and 316 Greenwich St., NEW YORK.

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

This well known business House is located in the immediate vicinity of the Hudson river and Erie Rail road Depots.

The firm of Irish and Dresser is dissolved, and Mr Dresser is happy to inform his friends and the traveling public, that he has associated himself with Mr. B. F. Popple, formerly proprietor of the Wadsworth House, in Buffalo. The house has been put in perfect repair, having been refurbished and improved in each department.

The change in our restaurant is greatly improved, and we can boast of having as pleasant an eating room, for ladies and Gentlemen, as can be found in the city, and it will be kept supplied with the best the market affords.

In connection with the House is a good Barber Shop and Bath Rooms.

Every attention in all the departments of the House will be strictly enforced, and no effort will be spared to make the House agreeable to all its patrons. B. F POPPLE,
16 IRA DRESSER.

N. B. I should be pleased to see all my old friends, when they visit New York. I. DRESSER.

CORN AND GRAIN.

5000 BUSHELS Western Mixed Corn.
7000 " Prime Canada Oats.
1000 Barrels Ohio and Canada Flour.
All grades for sale by
ROBERT BRADLEY,
1y r24 87 Commercial Street, Portland.

BLOOD FOOD

Healthy human Blood upon being

Analyzed

always presents us with the same essential elements, and gives of course the **True Standard.** Analyze the blood of a person suffering from consumption, liver complaint, dyspepsia, scrofula, &c. and we find in *every instance* certain *deficiencies* in the red globules of blood. *Supply* these deficiencies, and you are made well. The **Blood Food** is founded upon this theory—hence its astonishing success. There are

FIVE PREPARATIONS,

adapted to the deficiencies of the blood in differen diseases. For **Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,** o any affection whatever of the **Throat** or **Lungs** inducing **Consumption,** use No. 1, which is also the No. for **Depression of Spirits, Loss of Appetite,** and for all **Chronic Complaints,** arising from **Over-Use, General Debility,** and **Nervous Prostration.** No. 2, for **Liver Complaints.** No. 3 for **Dyspepsia.** *Being already prepared for absorption* it is **Taken by Drops** and carried immediately into the circulation, so that what you *gain*, you *retain*. The No. 4 is for **Female Irregularities, Hysteria, Weaknesses, &c.** See special directions for this. For **Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Scrofulous, Kidney** and **Bladder Complaints,** take No. 5. In all cases the directions must be strictly followed. Price of the **Blood Food,** $1 per bottle

Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT Druggists, No. 409 Broadway, New York.

By H. H. HAY, Wholesale Agent, Portland, Me., and by all respectable Druggists throughout the country. 1yreop19

Fire Insurance.

RUFUS SMALL,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
Life and Fire Insurance Agent,
Office,—Up stairs—Next Door to City Bank,
Liberty Street, Biddeford.

I am giving my whole time and attention to the above business, and represent the following Companies as Agent. viz:—*The Massachusetts Mutual Life*, located at Springfield, Mass., capital over $300,000. In this company I have upon my book over 200 members of the first men in Biddeford, Saco, and vicinity.

I have just taken the Agency of the *New England Life Company*, located at Boston, Mass. This company has a capital of $1,430,000; its cash disbursements to its Life Members in 1858 was $335,000. I operate as Agent for the following fire companies: *Biddeford Mutual, Chelsea Mutual*, of Chelsea, Mass., and the following companies: (see advertisements.)

Thankful for past favors, I ask for a continuance of the same Call and see me, and bring your friends. All business entrusted to me will be faithfully and promptly performed.

RUFUS SMALL.

Biddeford, June 22, 1860. 1yr26

Piscataqua Mutual
FIRE & MARINE
INSURANCE CO.,
OF MAINE.

STOCK DEPARTMENT.

Authorized Capital, $500,000 00
Capital subscribed and secured, 253,445 76

The business of the Company at present confined to Fire and Inland Navigation risks

This company having completed its organization is now prepared to issue policies on Inland Navigation risks, also, against loss and damage by fire.

Inland Insurance on Goods to all parts of the country. Fire Insurance on Dwellings, Furniture, Warehouses, Public Buildings, Mills, Manufactories, Stores, Merchandise, Ships in port or while building, and other property, on as favorable terms as the nature of the risk will admit.

Five year Policies issued on dwellings from 1 to 1½ per cent, for 5 years, costing only from 20 to 30 cents per year on $100 insured. All premiums prepaid in money, and no assessments made on the assured. Losses paid with promptness. The Company trusts by an honorable and prompt adjustment of its losses to secure a continuance of the public confidence.

Hon. JOHN N. GOODWIN, President.
OBED P. MILLER, Vice President.
SHIPLEY W. RICKER, Secretary.

Biddeford and Saco Agency, office City Bank building, Biddeford.

tf 16 RUFUS SMALL, Agent.

City Fire Insurance Co.,
OF NEW HAVEN, CONN.,
Office No. 34 Chapel St (Boardman Building.)
CHARTERED CAPITAL, $500,000!!
Paid up Capital and Surplus, $320,128.

The undersigned will issue policies against Fire Dwelling Houses, Stores, Manufacturing Establishments, and almost every kind of property. Also

FIVE YEAR POLICIES,

On Dwelling Houses, for 1 and 1½ per cent. for five years, costing *only* from 20 to 25 cents per year on $100. No assessments.

References.—H. J. Libby & Co., Chase, Leavitt & Co., and Steele & Hayes, Portland.

Levi Bradley, Sec..... Wells Southworth, Pres.
Portland Agency, 105 Middle Street,
J. W. MUNGER, Agent.

Biddeford Office—City Bank Building.
1yr46 RUFUS SMALL, Agent.

Fire Insurance.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent of *the York County Mutual Fire Insurance Company* of South Berwick Me., is prepared to receive proposals for insurance on *safe* kinds of property on every description, at the usual rates. Said company has now at risk in said State, $4,000,000 of property, on which are deposited premium notes to the amount of $300,000 with which to meet losses. Loss es are liberally adjusted and promptly paid. The risks taken by said company are divided as follows, 1st class, Farmer's Property; 2d class, Village Dwelling Houses and contents; 3d class, safe kinds of mercantile and manufacturer's property. Each class pays for its own losses.

For information, terms &c., apply to RUFUS SMALL, Agent and Collector of Assessments City Bank Building, (upstairs) Liberty Street, Biddeford, Maine. 16tf

1860. 1860.

BIDDEFORD DISPENSARY

No. 2 Biddeford House Block.

FOR SALE:
Mrs. Kidder's Dysinterry Cordial.
" Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
Diarrhœa Mixture for children.
Hobensack's Worm Syrup.
McLane's Vermifuge.
Fahnestock's "
Mrs. Winslow's Dysintery Cordial.
Sanford's Liver Invigorator.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery.
&c., &c.

Orders by mail or stage, will receive my prompt attention.

J. SAWYER,
23tf DRUGGIST.

NOTICE
—TO—
POLL TAX PAYERS!

BY a vote of the City Council, Poll Taxes, if paid to the Treasurer on or before Sept. 1st, will be $1.56; if paid on or before Oct. 1st, will be $1.59; if paid on or before Nov. 1st, will be $1.63; after that time they will be $1.69, and will be collected in the manner prescribed by the statute, making a poll tax liable to be $2.39.

P. S.—Poll Taxes will not be called for until after Nov. 1, 1860, when they will be presented as above stated. S. A. BOOTHBY, Treasurer.

Biddeford, Aug., 1860 10w35

Houses to Let.

THREE TENEMENTS TO LET, situated near Pepperell Square, By
JOHN GILPATRIC.

Saco, July 6th, 1860. 28tf

Dyspepsia Remedy

DR. DARIUS HAM'S
Aromatic, Invigorating SPIRIT.

This Medicine has been used by the public for 6 years, with increasing favor. It is recommended to cure Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Heart-Burn, Colic Pains, Wind in the Stomach, or Pains in the Bowels, Headache, Drowsiness, Kidney Complaints, Low Spirits, Delirium Tremens, Intemperance.

It stimulates, exhilarates, invigorates, but will not intoxicate or stupefy.

AS A MEDICINE, it is quick and effectual, curing the most aggravated cases of Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, and all other derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, in a speedy manner.

It will instantly revive the most melancholy and drooping spirits, and restore the weak, nervous and sickly to health, strength and vigor.

Persons who, from the injudicious use of liquors, have become dejected, and their nervous systems shattered, constitutions broken down, and subject to that horrible curse to humanity, the DELIRIUM TREMENS, will, almost immediately, feel the happy and invigorating efficacy of Dr. Ham's Invigorating Spirit.

WHAT IT WILL DO.

Dose—One wine glass as often as necessary.
One dose will remove all Bad Spirits.
One dose will cure Heart-burn.
Three doses will cure Indigestion.
One dose will give you a Good Appetite.
One dose will stop the distressing pains of Dyspepsia.

One dose will remove the distressing and disagreeable effects of Wind or Flatulence, and as soon as the stomach receives the Invigorating Spirit, the distressing load and all painful feelings will be removed.

One dose will remove the most distressing pains of colic, either in the stomach or bowels.

A few doses will remove all obstructions in the Kidney, Bladder, or Urinary Organs.

Persons who are seriously afflicted with any Kidney complaints, are assured speedy relief by a dose or two, and a radical cure by the use of one or two bottles.

NIGHTLY DISSIPATION.

Persons who, from dissipating too much over night, and feel the evil effects of poisonous liquors, in violent headaches, sickness at stomach, weakness, giddiness, &c., will find one dose will remove all bad feelings.

Ladies of weak and sickly constitutions should take the Invigorating Spirit three times a day; it will make them strong, healthy and happy, remove all obstructions and irregularities from the menstrual organs, and restore the bloom of health and beauty to the care-worn face.

During pregnancy it will be found an invaluable medicine to remove disagreeable sensations at the stomach.

All the proprietor asks is a trial, and to induce this, he has put up the Invigorating Syrup in pint bottles, at 50 cents, quarts at $1.

General Depot, 48 Water Street, N. Y.

Wholesale Agents:—Boston, M. S. Burr & Co., Weeks & Potter.

For sale in Biddeford by George W. W. Peirson Wm. C. Dyer, A. Sawyer, and E. G. Stevens, and by all country dealers generally 1yr19

PERUVIAN SYRUP,

OR PROTECTED
SOLUTION OF PROTOXIDE OF IRON COMBINED.

This well known Remedy has been used extensively and with great success for

DYSPEPSIA,

Or